FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

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CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $150.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98-tf

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January 9th and will close June 2d.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out biennially, and no Student found to be of a bad character can remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the Students.

Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

Tuition in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session. Extras—Music $17 50; Drawing, Painting, French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal at "Evan's Mills."

Carbonton, Feb'y 1, 1854. 68-12Ju

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

MCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 92-tf

For Sale, 850 acres of Land.

THE subscribers offer for sale their LANDS in Robeson county, on both sides of the Lowrie and Carthage Roads, and within five miles of Lumber Bridge, the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road. There are on the land an excellent mill site, dam already built; two fine orchards, peach and apple; cleared about 175 acres. The land is well adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain. An opportunity is now offered for an investment which cannot be equalled in this part of the country. The land is heavily and densely covered with pine and oak, offering a great inducement to all persons engaged in Turpentine. A Distillery within four miles, and one building within a mile and a half.

A bargain may be had. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon.

DANIEL GALBREATH.
MALCOM GALBREATH.

Lumber Bridge, March 20, 1854. 81*tf

State of North Carolina.
Special Term of Stanly Superior Court.

BY an order of the Presiding Judge, at March Term, 1854, a Special Term of Stanly Superior Court is ordered and appointed to be held on the 4th Monday in June next, at the Court House in the Town of Albemarle, for the trial of Law and Equity Causes, at which time all parties and witnesses in suits on the Trial Docket are notified and required to attend.

PRESTON W. WOOLEY, C. S. C.

March 13, 1854. 80*6t

B. F. GRADY,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other Produce.

☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street. 68*tf

B. B. HOPKINS, } (WM. H. RYAN.
ROBERT HULL, } (THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
94*Y] BALTIMORE.

SPRING GOODS, 1854.

WE ARE now receiving, and by the 15th inst. expect to have in store, our entire Stock of
SEASONABLE GOODS.
Embracing a great variety of
European and Domestic Dry Goods, Silk, Kossuth and Summer Hats, in great variety, Bonnets, in great variety, Boots and Shoes, a heavy stock, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.

As a portion of the above goods were imported by a steamer from the European Markets, and all of them bought on the best terms, we intend offering them at prices to wholesale purchasers which we think will be satisfactory. We solicit an examination of our Goods.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Feby 6, 1854. 76*6t

ABSCONDED

FROM the subscriber, on the 25th inst., his bound apprentice, named MANGRUM BEAL, a white boy, about 18 years of age; a little cross-eyed, light hair, and prominent eye-teeth, or tushes. One of his finger nails is disfigured by a cut. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him, or assisting him in any way, as the law will be enforced against any person so offending. It is supposed that he is about Buckhorn Falls.

B. N. WATSON.

Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., March 30. 84*6wpd

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1854.

AUCTIONEERS.—Messrs. Charles E. Leete, S. W. Tillinghast, and A. M. Campbell, have been elected by the Board of Commissioners, Auctioneers in this town for one year.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—It is said that Mr. Fillmore will probably be in Charleston on Monday next, in response to an invitation from the Mayor and the Committee of Arrangements of the City to be present during the Commercial Convention. It is supposed that he will remain two or three days and then proceed Northward. The Wilmington Herald proposes that he be invited to spend a day in that place; and we well know that our community would be delighted at an opportunity to see him here.

LAND GRANTS.—Mr. Disney, Locofoco Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in the House, has reported adversely to the Senate Bill granting lands for the benefit of the indigent insane in all the States, upon the ground that Congress has no authority so to dispose of the lands.

How admirable (well says the Intelligencer,) is our frame of Government, which can by one act offer free grants of the public domain to the paupers and vagabonds of every nation of the Old World, and yet make it unconstitutional to grant any portion of the same for the support and comfort of the most forlorn and destitute of our own kindred and countrymen!

GEN. DOCKERY.—The Concord Gazette effectually exposes a number of the gross misrepresentations by the Standard of Gen. Dockery's speeches in 1851. As to the General's views on State sovereignty, says the Gazette, let us call attention to a discrepancy between the famous correspondents of the "Standard," which of itself is sufficient to invalidate the whole. The first quotation is from his correspondent in Charlotte, viz:

"He (Gen. D.) said the *States were once sovereign*, but ceased to be such when the confederacy was formed."

Another correspondent, giving an account of the Gen.'s speech in Richmond, writes thus:

"He (Gen. D.) *denied that the States were "sovereign."* He stated that they *never were sovereign*, not even under the articles of confederation."

Now which does the Standard declare upon? He proves too much for his case in our opinion. We have no hesitation in declaring that the report of neither is correct. We heard Gen. Dockery several times during that contest, and we know he said nothing of the kind.

But the doctrine of sovereignty was discussed; Capt. Caldwell contended that the States were sovereign, the General Government not, while Gen. Dockery urged that "the States were not *absolutely* sovereign, since, on coming into the Union, they had yielded a part of their sovereign powers to the General Government." That is what he said, and every one else, except a rabid Secessionist, says the same, not excepting Mr. Kerr. The Gen. enforced his position by arguments, which the Standard, nor any of his school, can ever successfully answer.

We remember the Gen. quoted several paragraphs from Gen Jackson to sustain him, among which was the following: "The States generally have not retained their entire sovereignty—in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty." We guess Gen. Jackson is good authority.

And now, pray, what has the Standard made by this resurrection of defunct libellers? It reminds one of old Cloven-foot shearing the hog—it's a great cry but precious little wool.

These *truthful* correspondents of the Standard did Gen. Dockery no damage in 1851—their galvanized remains will not frighten any one now. They should have been left, where Gen. Dockery consigned them so effectually, in oblivion.

FROM EUROPE.—The Baltic has arrived with advices to the 23d ult.

The Czar has refused the ultimatum of the Western powers. When the official documents are received England will formally declare war. The Czar's answer was telegraphed from Berlin to the French and English governments, and by them to Admiral Napier, whose fleet arrived at Wingoe Sound on the 15th, and he arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th.

The allied fleets are at Biecos Bay, but would soon re-enter the Black Sea.

No engagement in Europe or Asia is reported.

A Russian convoy of treasure had been captured near Kais.

The Greek insurrection is entirely over.

The first division of the French army under Gen. Caroboil has sailed for Turkey.

The French Loan has been all taken.

Nothing new from Austria.

Four French ships have been sent to join the English fleet in the Baltic.

Russia continues to urge Prussia to preserve neutrality.

Bills on Prussia were unsaleable in London.—At St. Petersburgh exchange on London had fallen.

Liverpool Market, March 23.—Cotton is dull, but no actual change in prices, but to effect considerable sales reductions of an eighth would have to be made. Sales of the three days 14,000 bales to speculators, and 1500 bales for export. Middling Orleans 5 11-16; Middling Uplands 5 1-2d.

Flour is dull, without material change in prices. Another account says that there was a fall of 1 shilling.

The London money market was tighter. Gold scarce. Consols closed at 89¾ a 89⅞. It was expected that the Bank of England would raise the rate of interest.

It is stated that the Rothschilds have taken the Turkish loan of £2,000,000.

The French funds had declined.

THE WEATHER.—The severe frosts of the past three or four mornings have destroyed all hopes of fruit here.

On Thursday last there was a severe snow storm as far South as Washington city.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HILLCOX vs. JAWSON.

"That mare ain't dead, sir."

"What mare?" says I, wheeling round in my chair to see the speaker.

"The Brown mare sir; I bought her from Squire Lem Jawson and give my note for one hundred dollars due on the first of March—I've hitched her up three times sence and every time she's had the cholic and swelled up more than when you tended her down here."

"Why she's dead."

"Well now she ain't—I wish she had been dead afore I ever seed her. She come to I heerd after you left."

"But is it possible Wardy Hillcox, that after I took the trouble to warn my fellow citizens of that mare, that you should with your eyes open"—

"Why sir, I can't"—

"Stop sir," says I, "having fair notice, with a full knowledge of her chronic ailment give your note for one hundred dollars for her? Why sir, you are estopped, precluded and will never be permitted to tell anything about her having the cholic."

"I 'spose I can tell the truth about it sir."

"No sir. If you are estopped you will never be permitted to tell the truth again as long as you live."

"Well, that is very hard, sir, and I can't read too."

"Ah!" says I, "well that may alter the case somewhat. Let's see. You are bound to pay the note any how—Pay it up, come to me and I'll see Squire Jawson and recover it back for you."

The case stood on the Docket thus:

Wardy Hilcox vs. Lem Jawson, Esq., J. P. [SEAL.]	Case—Incip: required before pleading. This is an action on the case in deceit for the sale of a horse called the Brown Mare by the D'f't. to Pl'ff.

Pleas—Gen. iss: Stat: lim: acc: and Sat: arb. and awd: e pluribus unum—tout temps swet—*horse* du combat—caveat emptor and de *horse* the record with leave to add. Jackson for the Pl'ff; Johnson for the D'f't.

Witness for the Plaintiff—Sandy McCallum—(He pulled off his hat and put it on the floor behind him.)—

Jackson—"Mr. McCallum, did you raise the horse called the Brown mare?"

Johnson—Stop witness. I wish to ask the witness one question, may it please your Honor, before he proceeds to answer that question.

Jackson—I object to this irregular mode, your Honor. This is a cause of importance to my client and I wish it to be conducted with some regularity. When I am done with the witness Mr. Johnson can cross examine him and ask as many questions as he pleases.

Johnson—It is but one question, your Honor. I'll pledge myself to ask Mr. McCallum but one single question, never mind what his answer may be. And whether it goes to his competency or not, your Honor can decide.

By the Court—You can ask the question Mr. Johnson.

Johnson—(Speaking very slowly and distinctly.) are you any relation, Mr. McCallum, to a family of what you may call 'ems who used to live on the white marsh

Witness—No sir, (very meekly.)

Johnson—You can proceed Mr. McCallum.—(More meekly still.)

Jackson—Well, Mr. McCallum, did you raise the Brown mare? If so state her pedigree, how long you owned her, what was her condition while you had her, and what you did with her.

Witness—Well sir, her dam was a Buzzard and her sire was a Wolf and a Clipse colt. She was a pretty fair animal until she was nine or ten years old; then she began to droop and get cholicky. It come on sort of by degrees, and after she had it right down good once, then after every feed she would be attackted. She would swell up and groan and stick her head down in the trough and hold her tail straight up, just in this disposition—(and the witness turned round, bent down and put his head in his hat, humped his back and held up the skirt of his coat.)

By the Court—(Sternly.) Witness, turn your head to the Court, sir.

Witness—The trough is where my hat is, Judge.

Jackson—Mr. McCallum, did she get well, and how long did you keep her?

Witness—She got better at times, when she warn't fed nor worked, and was a good looking animal. One day about a year after she was first attackted, Mr. Brown came to my house and was praising the Clipse and Buzzard stock, and said that was a fine mare of mine and he had come over to look at her. She was in that disposition I showed you just now when——

Johnson—Will the witness go through it again so as to impress it upon the Jury. The witness was bending down to his hat, when the Court told him to stand up.

Witness—Well she was in that disposition anyhow, when we went into the stable. I went to her head and raised it up. She has good eyes, says Mr. Brown to me—and very early to be so heavy in foal, and what a tail she carries. She does carry her tail high, says I. I warrant she's a capital animil, says Mr. Brown. Mark me, gentlemen Juriors, I never said warrant once. Mr. Brown said he was a capital Judge of a horse, and after some little chaffering Mr. Brown and me traded—He wanted to take her over then, but I told him I would not trouble him with her but would send her over that night, and I did so.

Jackson—Did Mr. Brown ever complain of the trade?

Witness—Why, not expecting to be called on I didn't charge my memory; but it strikes me I did hear some complaint from him or somebody else about her having a slight attack of the cholic every now and then, but I'll not be positive.

Johnson—on cross examination: I understand you to tell the Jury, Mr. McCallum, that you sold this mare to Mr. Brown as perfectly sound and in foal by Eclipse.

Witness—No you don't—you are altogether wrong, altogether wrong. All the recommendation of the animil came from Mr. Brown—'twas he said she was heavy in foal—'twas he said he warranted her. Besides, Mr. Johnson, I never said *E*-clips—I said she was a Clips and a Wolf out of a Buzzard—Do you say *e*-buzzard and *e*-wolf? Well then—

Mr. Brown was called, but did not answer.

Beeve Stoddiford—is on the Stand—

Jackson—Mr. Stoddiford, do you know any thing of the condition of the Brown mare? Did you ever see her when she was diseased? By the by it strikes me now that you were in Lumberton when she had that attack of cholic—

Johnson—Oh, Mr. Jackson, Oh! Don't lead your witness, don't lead Mr. Stoddiford, he can go it alone.

Jackson—Well Mr. Stoddiford, were you or were you not in Lumberton at the time the Brown mare had that attack of Cholic?

Johnson—I object to the question in that shape, your Honor. It is still leading the witness to speak of an attack of Cholic, when no foundation has been laid for it. (Here Mr. Jackson and Mr. Johnson conferred together and it was agreed to save time that the printed report of the attack of cholic in Lumberton should be read in evidence to the Jury. It was read.

Jackson—You can proceed now, Mr. Stoddiford.

Witness—Ah! wan't you there yourself? Why don't you tell 'em yourself? You seem to know a darned sight more about it than I seed.

Jackson—No, Mr. Stoddiford, I thought she was dead.

Witness—Well she didn't die by a jug full; nor she ain't dead yet nither; and another thing I don't bleeve she's going to die. Well sir, when Mr. Johnson told Mr. Brown that he was glad his mare was dead, the old gentleman went off blubbering, but all onct I saw him stop and look at something in the pannel of the fence. He run into the pannel of the fence and grabbed up a big bunch of mullen and a a (looking at the Judge as if he could help him with the word) this smart weed and rolled them up together and come a running to the mare and got down on his knees and went to rubbing her side with it from the hip to the shoulder as if 'twas for his life and not hern. He's glad my mare is dead eh! is he. He hadn't oughter have said it—he hadn't oughter, says Mr. Brown whenever he could ketch his breath. Who hadn't oughter says I, Mr. Brown. Mr. Johnson, says he; 'twas spiteful in him. And did you notice *how* he said it Mr. Stoddiford, still rubbing away for very life—'twas that what's riled me. Ef I could only git her on her feet once more Mr. Stoddiford, just to spite Mr. Johnson! And presently sure 'nough her legs begin falling distinctually to the ground. Here do rub her some fir me, Mr. Stoddiford, and rub hard. This arm pains me which I have had the rheumatis. Well we did rub her, and Jake come up and he rubbed her, and arter a while we helped her on her legs. She'd suaged mightily. Mr. Brown said he would like to spite Mr. Johnson by carrying her 'long before his house—so I run one arm under one fore leg and Jake on the other side run his arm through the other fore leg, and Mr. Brown he held her head up, and so we marched with her down the Columbus road. Jist before we got facing Mr. Johnson's Mr. Brown said that he would like mightly to ride her by Mr. Johnson's, 'twould do him so much good and he 'sisted 'pon me and Jake letting her go. Well we did and she come down on her knees, and I don't think 'twas for Mr. Brown to get up nither. Mr. Brown concluded not to ride that time and so we carried her on to his house that night.

Jackson—Do you know if Mr. Brown sold the mare, and to whom.

Johnson—You must not speak of any thing you heard but of your own personal knowledge.

Witness—Well I don't. As we was going 'long, Mr. Brown says to me, says he, that I needn't say any thing 'bout this, as Squire Lem Jawson had spoken to him 'bout the mare and said he would like to have her and as he was a neighbor he didn't like to misappoint him. But he wanted to git her sorter well fust, as he wouldn't like to sell the Squire a sick horse. But I don't know that he did sell her of my own personal knowledge as I may say, but I heerd——

Johnson—Stop sir. Don't you know, Mr. Stoddiford, that you can't give in hear-say testimony?

Witness—Why Squire Jawson himself there won't deny it.

Johnson—Was Squire Jawson present?

Witness—On course he was; 'twas he told me himself that he bought her from Mr. Brown.

Johnson—Cross-Examination—Mr. Johnson rising from his seat and looking very earnestly and gesticulating violently—Now, Mr. Stoddiford, I want you to state to his Honor and the Jury, whether, when you were marching down the road and Mr. Brown was leading the mare, and recollect, sir, that you're upon your oath, sir, whether, I say, you and Jake had the mare's legs or the mare had your and Jake's arms? And recollect again, sir, that you're upon your oath.

Witness—The witness scratched his head and studied for some time;—A-h, well, I'm blasted if that an't a poser. Will you say it over again, Mr. Johnson, and say it slow?

Mr. Johnson rose again, straightened himself up, and repeated the question more earnestly and gesticulated more violently than before.

Witness—Looking very intently at Mr. Johnson—Well, I'll be durned if you an't got me there. Not specting to be called upon, I did'nt charge my memory; but I spose it was pretty much of a muchness, first one and then tother.

Johnson—You say that you heard Squire Jawson say that he bought a mare from Mr. Brown. Now, sir, did Squire Jawson say what mare, and was Squire Jawson present when he said it? Be particular, Mr. Stoddiford.

Witness—On course, on course, Mr. Johnson. Squire Jawson told me that he bought the Cholicky Brown mare, and gave Mr. Brown a load of shucks and two bushels of slips for her as she lay. And that wa'nt all; he told me that he would make his Jack out'n Wardy Hillcox, that he did.

Johnson—But, sir, was Squire Jawson present when he said it? That's the question; for if he was not present, you have no right to speak of it, Mr. Stoddiford.

Witness—Now how on arth, Mr. Johnson, could he've told me so onless he was present?

Johnson—Very well, sir, you don't say he was present. You can stand aside.

Jackson—Stop, Mr. Stoddiford; do you know or do you not know whether Squire Jawson sold the mare to Wardy Hillcox?

Witness—Jist as well as nothing, for Wardy Hillcox told me.

Johnson—Stop, stop, sir; you can't tell what the Plaintiff said. Stand aside, stand aside.

Bias Larnes called to the Stand.

Jackson—Have you seen the Brown mare lately and what is her condition?

Witness—I haven't seen nothing else for a month. Wardy Hillcox come to my house more'an a month since, and she swelled up so that she busted the shafts off the cart before we could get her out, and when I left home this morning the children were rolling her 'bout in the yard, and she rolled just as well head over heels as the other way.

Jackson—Why don't you knock the poor thing in the head, Mr. Larnes? It is cruel to treat her in that way.

Witness—I don't know where her head is. I'd as soon try to knock a trab-ball in the head.

Johnson—You can stand aside, Mr. Larnes,—(waving him off very politely.

Old Buggy takes the Stand. The witness looks very much like Gen'l Houston of Texas. He pulled off his hat and held it in both hands before him, bending over as if he were going to take up a collection. He raised his right foot as if he were going to *chassay* across the Bar. He opened his mouth and put out his tongue, which looked like a third hand with a Buckskin glove on it, all the fingers in one. With this he wiped his lips from one ear to the other, and then shut his mouth tight.

"Did you see that lick that Old Buggy gave his lips?" said Johnson in a Bar whisper. "Now that's what I call a *fiat*. And then (sotto voce,) I don't know but what I should be perfectly safe in saying two *feet*."

Jackson—Will you state to his Honor and the Jury, Buggy, what you know about the sale of the Brown mare by Squire Lem Jawson to Wardy Hillcox?

Witness—Yes, honey. I meets Wardy Hillcox coming from Squire Jawson's, and he tells me——

Johnson—Stop! stop, sir. You can't tell any thing that the Plaintiff said. I'd rather Wardy Hillcox would get up and tell his own story.

Up jumps Wardy, and was along-side of Buggy in a minute. But Mr. Jackson told him to sit down.

Buggy proceeded: Well child, any how, he had the mare and she was frisking about mightily, and I tells Wardy she must have been hauling Turpingtime, she smelled so strong of the sperrets. He said no, that she was natally gaily—jist to look at her tail, and it was right straight up.

Jackson—Did you see Wardy pay for her?

Witness—Yes, I did honey; I seed Wardy pay him one hundred dollars, and he give up Wardy his note.

Jackson—Did Squire Jawson, or Wardy in the presence of Squire Jawson, say what the money was paid for?

Witness—He did; he said it was for the note, I tell you, child.

Jackson—But did he say what the note was for?

Witness—No; he jist told him he'd make him smart for it.

Johnson—Cross-Examination—(Old Buggy again went through the motions of licking his lips, taking up a collection, and *chassaying*,)—Didn't you, the next time you saw Squire Lem Jawson, ask him if he ever sold the Brown mare to Wardy?

Witness—Well, I did, honey. I axed Squire Jawson one day, when he was coming by my house, if he didn't sell her to Wardy——

Jackson—I object, your Honor, to the declarations of the Defendant as to whether he sold the mare to the Plaintiff.

Johnson replied at great length, and insisted that he had the right to ask the question,—that this was a cross-examination, and he had the right upon cross-examination to get out of the witness all he knew of the matter. That all he wanted was the truth. That his object was to clinch the nail and cut short this case, by proving by the Plaintiff's own witness that his client did not in fact sell the mare to the Plaintiff. That the Plaintiff seemed to be very much afraid of the whole truth coming out.

Mr. Jackson replied at great length, meeting the arguments of Mr. Johnson seriatim, and denied that he was afraid of the truth coming out in this case, but wanted the evidence to go to the Jury out of somebody else's mouth that that of the Defendant in the case who was interested to show that he did not sell the mare to the Plaintiff.

His Honor remarked that the point presented was one of importance involving the nicest rules of discrimination in evidence, that it was now after the Dinner hour and the Court would take an advisari upon the question.

The Court charged the Jury that they were to keep together until the call of the Court; that they were to converse with no one nor permit any one to converse with them about this Case; that if the Court should hear of any one saying Horse to them or their saying Horse to any one, that the offender should be visited with the utmost penalty of the law.

One of the Jury rising—"Judge, my horse has been tied ever since"—— By the Court "Clerk fine that Juror ten Dollars. Mr. Sheriff he is in your custody until the fine is paid."

The Judge had scarcely got to the bottom of the steps, when some one cried out. "Whoopee, whoopee, go it old Horse."

The sheriff came running up the steps and said he was directed by the Judge to take the man into his custody who had made that noise. Looking around he saw Old Buggy kneeling down and pretending to be tying his shoe. The Sheriff tapped him on the shoulder. Old Buggy rose up and putting his hand to his ear asked him if he spoke to him. "Didn't you hollow—go it old Horse just now?" says the Sheriff. "Me say Horse, honey, I never said Horse in my life." The Sheriff left. Old Buggy this time threw open his mouth until it seemed that the upper part of his head just worked on a hinge of grey hair at the back of his neck, wiped that tongue entirely around and *chassayed* across the Court-room.

At 3 o'clock the case was on again—The Judge delivered his opinion in writing in which after descanting at great length upon the point, how far the declaration of the parties of record might be given in evidence upon examination in chief and upon cross examination he summed up by saying that the witness might be asked the question but he should charge the Jury that the answer of the Defendant should be received by them not as a fact but only that it is a fact that he said what he did say.

Johnson here whispered to his client that after this intimation from his Honor the Jury could be at no loss.

Old Buggy on the stand again.

Johnson—Didn't you ask Squire Lem Jawson if he ever sold the Brown mare to Wardy Hillcox? And Johnson rose up and looked triumphantly at the Jury.

Witness—Yes I did child.

Johnson—Well sir, what did Squire Jawson say?

Witness—*He didn't say nothing, for he never heerd me.*

The Judge crammed the written opinion into his coat pocket.

Mr. Johnson took his under lip between his forefinger and thumb, pulled it out about an inch and sat down very slowly.

Johnson—Mr. Jackson have you any other witnesses?

Jackson—No sir, this is the case for Plaintiff.

Johnson—Pulling out his lip again; let's submit it under the charge of the Court. The case was submitted. Verdict for Plaintiff $100, Int. and costs.

Massachusetts Election.—Elliott, Whig, has been elected representative from the 1st District in this State, beating a free-soil Locofoco.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—There is a marked difference in the conclusions of these two governments as to the mode of paying the expenses of the war which they are commencing. England proposes to go upon the cash principle; France upon credit. The $22,000,000 of additional expense to England are to be provided by new taxes, the levying of which meets with the hearty concurrence of both Parliament and people. France asks a loan of $47,000,000, which the Legislature sanctioned unanimously, whilst the people rushed forward by thousands to lend the money.

The annual interest of the present debt of France amounts to $69,622,826.

Compensation to Postmasters.—We are truly gratified to learn from the Washington Star that the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, have unanimously agreed to report a bill increasing the compensation of the Postmasters in the United States.

Under the bill, as agreed upon by the Committee, their commissions will be as follows, viz: On the first $100 per quarter, 60 per cent.; on the next $300 per quarter, 50 per cent.; on the next $200 per quarter, 40 per cent.; on all over the last sum, 15 per cent. The increase being ten per cent. on the commissions of each quarter.

The bill of the Committee proposes to allow the Postmaster General the discretionary power of increasing the compensation at distributing and separating offices.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Monday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. WILLIAM J. L'ENGLE to Miss MARGARET M., daughter of the Hon. R. M. Saunders.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., Mrs. MARY McINTOSH, aged 56 years, widow of the late David McIntosh. She had been for 30 years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Troup county, Geo., on the 15th January last, THOMAS EVANS, a native of Chatham county, N. C., in the 84th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 3, and 5—Strs Brothers, and Douglass (Banks's Line,) with Boat Cassiday in tow, with goods for King & Hege, Marsh & Gorrell, Hunt, Adderton & Co, C T Haigh & Son, Hall & Sackett, D Merrett, C E Leete, N McLean, S G Coffin, Gardener & Co, Worth & Utley, J M Hughes, W B Thompson, N M Troy, Cedar Falls Manf Co, T H Merritt, J S Banks, W McLean, J & F Garrett, J A Craven, Troy & Marsh.

April 6.—Cape Fear Line—Str Chatham, and Cumberland in tow; with freight for T Burns, J C Poe, Dr R W Gilmer, Mason & Armfield, S J Hinsdale, J H Foust, Morrison, Richardson & Co, Rankin & McLean, Horney & Hedgecock, Dillon & Johnson, Tomlinson, English & Co, Foust & Bros, J H Foust, C N McAdoo, W R Smith, F Fentress, E & B Gaither, Lehman & Butner, Earnhardt, Hix & Nooe, Martin & Carter, W H Brittain, Union Manf Co, P C Saunders, Murchison, Reid & Co, Stoker, Kirk & Co, T Graham, W C Porter, G W Johnson, J S Gibson, Lash & Moore, J W Eccles & Co, J Smith & Son, C W Wootten, Henden & Foust, Transom & Bro, Gray & Saunders, A' Lomax, S M L Gilmer & Rankin, J J Leach, J A Craven, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Tyson, Kelly & Co, T G Wharton, Hiatt & Joyce, J R & J Sloan, J & R Gilmer, W S Gilmer, J D Click & Co, Thompson & Withy, L Inman, Butner & Lehman, S C & L Fox, Dr B Jones, Sullivan & Bell, J Newlin & Son, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, Cedar Fall Co, W & W, J Sloan, Dr S G Coffin, D Murphy, J McIver, Wilson & Fulton, G W Williams & Co, S J Piggott, J Hiatt, Chambers & Chambers, A P Eccles, D M Dalton, E H & C L Banner, Worth & Utley, Holt, Murray & Co, McLean & Hanner, Marshall & Parker, E Belo, J Worth & Co, W Weatherly, Prather & Smith, Jerrell & Albertson, S Young, J W Bitting, Richwine & Co, R G Lindsay, W J Plummer, Watts, Tomlinson & Co, Dr J H Lindsay & Co, Conrad, Rich & Co, Moss & Parker, Barnhardt & Sullivan, Gardner & Co, J Shortridge, A McLean, A Brown, Cook & Johnson, D Gee, J Watson, Gilmer & Glenn, P Shemwell, A Weatherly, Mary M Transom, J T Andrews & Co, Island Ford Co, A Lane, H L Myrover, E W Ogburn, G Brandt, M Russell, T A Siddell, McCloss & McCormick, J Kendall, and A A McKethan.

April 5, and 6—Strs Fanny and Rowan, (Lutterloh's Line,) with boat Myrover in tow, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, W F Watts & Co, T J Johnson, J A McColeman, H H Dawson, D Murphy, C E Leete, J & T Waddill, W H Lutterloh, Beaver Creek Manf Co, P C Smith, Council, Cain & Co, C S Johnson, P P Johnson, W Ellis, Jones & Lett, G W Laurence, T Graham, Ray & Pearce, Graham & Little, J H & J Martine, D & W McLaurin, H & E J Lilly, H Erambert, T S Lutterloh, Pritchett, B C Douthitt, E F Lilly, Earnhardt, Hix & Nooe, C Lutterloh, J Kyle, P Shemwell, E L & J A Pemberton, Murchison, Reid & Co, J S Grant, H Reynolds, B Rose & Son.

April 6—Str Evergreen, (Frank & Jerry Line,) with goods for E W Willkings, W Arnold, J Hussey, F Fries, Earnhardt, Adderton & Nooe, W Fulton, J W Powers & Co, Hunt, Adderton & McRary, Worth & Utley, A J O'Hanlon, T C Pfohl, T J Boger & Clinard, Boner & Crist, J G & T B Lash, E A Vogler & Co, T Lineback, E Penry, W J McConnell, J W Sandiford, E C Hall, Beaver Creek Manf Co, Rev R D Schweinitze, J H Hall, G W Lawrence, F M Johnson, W N Tillinghast, L Belo, J Horrey, G W Bryan.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

NEW MARKET FOUNDRY COMPANY are prepared to fit up two, four, and six horse-power Threshing Machines, both portable and stationary; Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, &c. We are also prepared to furnish Mill Gearing, Saw Mill Irons, &c., at short notice. We solicit a share of patronage. All orders addressed to the subscriber at New Market, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Worth & Utley are our Agents at Fayetteville, where our Straw Cutters may be seen, and other information given.

JOSEPH NEWLIN, Agent.

March 1854. 84-3m*

SALE OF NEGROES.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Robeson County, made at February Term 1854, the undersigned will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday the 24th of April, 1854,

14 *LIKELY NEGROES,*

Consisting of men, women, and children belonging to the estate of Gilbert Taylor, deceased.

A credit of six months will be given and bond with good security required of the purchaser.

H. McNEILL, Commissioner.

April 1, 1854. 84-*ts

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying my Negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hector McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Bunnettsville, S. C., Feby 2, 1854. 68*tf

MR. CLINGMAN ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The following sketch of an hour's speech by Mr. Clingman in the House on Tuesday last, is from the Globe:

Mr. CLINGMAN said that, at a former session, when a bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska was under consideration, he proposed an amendment relative to the Indian tribes, and the bill now pending in committee contained a provision in the identical language at that time made use of by him; and the very fact that more than two thirds of that Congress thought the territorial organization necessary, was sufficient for him to support the bill now before them. He voted for that bill because there was nothing offensive in it, and because it was not likely they could get anything better.

He should vote for the Senate bill, but was in favor of striking out the Clayton amendment, not because it was wrong, but because it would lead to no practical result, and embarrass its passage. Mr Badger's amendment did not change the character of the bill, which, as it now stood, did not prohibit the people from legislating as the Constitution permits them to do. It merely said the people of the Territories may legislate as the Constitution warrants, without the intervention of Congress, or French, Mexican, or Indian law.—Therefore it was a better bill than the bills for Utah and New Mexico, passed in 1850, because they left the Mexican laws in force. It was better than the Clayton compromise, because that left the Mexican law in force. The real point was this: Shall the Territory be left open to everybody, or shall the Wilmot proviso stand on it?

In 1850, he said, certain persons professed to be for non-intervention when they were not for it. The true friends who sustained Cass no doubt were willing to carry it out; but there was opposition in another quarter, who fought under a sort of mask. He then proceeded to show that the northern Whigs, in 1846, commenced with the Wilmot proviso, and followed up the anti-slavery tactics, with a view of beating down Cass and the Democrats everywhere. If their policy had been carried out in practice, this Government would not be in existence at this day. The northern Whigs were then committed to that policy, but appealed to others—southern men—to keep it away. General Taylor having died, Mr. Fillmore succeeded with a more liberal policy, and the questions then pending were settled. He then spoke of the change which has since been effected in the North, more favorable to the South: and made remarks, generally, on the subject of slavery, and against the many mischievous efforts made to abolish it.

He said, in this connection, the southern system is a prosperous one, and there was no reason for arraying Government against it; the condition of the negro, morally, socially, and physically was better than that of the negro race elsewhere on the face of the earth, either in Africa or out of it.

What do Southern Democrats think about the startling revelations contained in the epistles of the celebrated Jerre. Clemens? Is the President correctly reported by his personal and political friend, the distinguished ex-Senator from Alabama? Does the Brigadier really think, according to this high authority, that the *"Nebraska Bill is a proposition in favor of freedom."* Does he really believe that, *it this bill should pass, although we might absorb the whole of Mexico*, NOT ANOTHER SLAVE STATE WOULD EVER COME INTO THE UNION? Is this, in fact, the Brigadier's construction of the Nebraska Bill? What say Southern Democrats, who have often enjoyed the distinguished privilege of sitting face to face with him in the Presidential mansion, and hearing him discourse so earnestly and eloquently in favor of the passage of the bill? Did he, during any one of these confidential and delightful interviews, express or intimate the opinions attributed to him by Mr. Clemens? If he did not, isn't it the easiest thing in the world to say so? If he did, doesn't duty—plain, honest, patriotic duty—require that the South should know it? Is the South again to be betrayed by another "Northern man with Southern principles," and no note of warning given to the people by the peculiar, self-elected guardians of her rights and honor? Surely, it ought not so to be, if true patriotism be a higher virtue than servile allegiance to party.

We shall wait patiently as we can until Southern Democrats give up their game of *mum*, and speak out openly and above board upon this question. By way of exciting their sympathies in our behalf, and thereby stimulating them a little for the task, we may as well state that our impatience is already well nigh akin to something like agony.—*Rich. Whig.*

Their Tactics.—The Standard and other locofoco journals, either not able or not willing to meet the arguments of the Whig press, upon the question of a Convention and of "changes" in the constitution, affect a perfect skepticism in regard to the sincerity of Whigs upon these questions. To use a homely adage, they are only "measuring our grist by their half bushel." Not sincere themselves in their pretended advocacy of the extension of popular rights, they think that others must be prompted by the same unholy motives that actuate themselves. The Whigs are not in the habit of treating subjects in that manner.—Instead of starting a measure that holds out to the people a semblance of extension of privilege to them merely for the sake of gaining the popular breeze and making the "dear people" believe that they are their peculiar friends, and then denying to them the right to make such changes as they may desire by representatives directly from themselves, the Whigs have preferred to take the broader and more republican ground "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only," and not to dictate to them that they shall take one change in a particular manner whether it is their will or not, and permit all others to be passed over. No, no, the Whigs believe that when important changes are to be made in the organic law of the State, the voice of the people should have potential sway, and not be smothered by a mere party issue, gotten up as a hobby and perseveringly ridden as a hobby.

We say, then, that measuring the professions of those locofoco prints by their own standard, they are not sincere in their professions of love for the people, when they advocate free suffrage by legislative enactment. They will make use of it so long as they can make a watchword of it, and just so long as they believe it will be the most popular move on the political chessboard, but as soon as it ceases to have its charms, they will desert it and take up some other hobby by which they can hope to gain a little more capital for electioneering purposes.—*Raleigh Star.*

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to Mr. Gwin, U. S. Senator from California, in favor of the future issue of gold coins of the denomination of $100, $50 and $25 each, by the branch mint at San Francisco. He proposes that the new pieces shall be named the Union, Half Union and Quarter Union, and that only the half Union be struck for the present.

There were exported from England last, year 1,600,000,000 yards of cotton manufactures.

A bill is before the N. Y. Senate to incorporate a company to sell pure milk.

DRAINING WET LANDS.—In an address before an Agricultural Society in Alabama, by Col. ISAAC CROOM, formerly of Lenoir county, N. C., and now one of the most eminently successful, scientific and practical planters of Alabama, we find the following paragraphs:—

"We have said nothing about covered drains, nor perhaps need we, as this is generally supposed to be a tedious and expensive mode of draining, where land is abundant and cheap. The validity of the objection, however, we seriously question, having known covered drains successfully and profitably used in North Carolina, where land is quite as cheap as it is here. We will mention a case, by way of illustration.

"There was a worthy old planter living in the county which we left, who by dint of perseverance, industry and rigid economy, made a handsome fortune, by the cultivation of white sand hills. You may be sure that he knew how to prize Corn, as well as good land. He owned some hundred and fifty acres of creek bottom, which was literally a mass of soft muck, a black loblolly, with an occasionally mossy tussock resting on its surface, on one of which had a man been rash enough to risk himself and escape submersion, he could have seen the surrounding surface agitated by the movement of his person, for a hundred yards or more. By hook or by crook, the old gentleman came to the conclusion, that it was possible to drain this land, and that when drained, it would yield twenty times the amount of Corn per acre, which his poor upland did. This was stimulus enough for him, and at it he went. So complete was his success, that when we left the county, not many years after he began his work, the whole of this land was yielding him fifty bushels to the acre, and we understand continues to do so. Now all this was done by a perfect drainage. And by what kind of drainage do you suppose? When we tell you that our old neighbor and friend was an unlettered man; that he had a great contempt for book-farming, and no particular respect for book learning of any kind, except that of the Bible, as he understood it; we repeat, when we tell you all this, it may surprise you not a little, when we tell you further, that in the small area of one hundred and fifty acres, there were some twenty miles of covered drains. If you now ask, has this improvement paid for itself, our confident reply will be, one thousand fold. Covered drains are more specially required for close, cohesive and springy soils, and it is necessary to have them so frequent, that they both interfere with the plough and occupy too much space, if left open. There are various modes of covering them, and we should regret that a want of time precludes us from giving the details of construction of several of the most popular of these methods, did we not know that full information on this subject is accessible to all who desire it."

MAKE FARMING ATTRACTIVE TO THE YOUNG.

In no point do farmers fail more in the education of their sons and daughters, than in neglecting to make their rural homes attractive. With little beauty in their dwellings, with few objects upon the farm in which they have a direct personal interest, and taught by the conduct and language of those around them, that there are higher and easier paths to wealth and distinction, it is little to be wondered that so many farmers' sons long to escape from their laborious occupations and engage in commercial pursuits. Mr C. L. Flint, Sec. Mass. Board of Agriculture, alluded to this subject very happily in a dinner speech at the September meeting of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society. The following is an extract:

Suppose the young are taught to observe the character of soils and their adaptation to different crops, the structure and nature of plants, the habits of insects injurious to vegetation, the habits of the beautiful birds so often accused of theft, the great striking peculiarities in the different breeds of animals, and the means to improving them—will they not have subjects enough to interest them in farming? They will find means of cultivating the finest fruits and ornamental trees, to beautifying the house, and give it an air of neatness and comfort. A little taste in arrangement of trees and plants, added to a cultivated mind, soon finds within itself untold resources of living well and happily.

It has always seemed to me, sir, that the great want of New England was to make farming attractive. And here I can only echo the beautiful words of your orator to-day. If we would have our children following farming as a pursuit, we must interest them in it, and fit them to pursue it intelligently. If the mind is not engaged, the toils of the hand are irksome and tasteless. If the mind is interested, if every thought, every passion is aroused to improve and excel, no labor is wearisome, no exertion too severe. To make farming attractive to the young, they should be educated for it. And since life is short and knowledge infinite, they need not, perhaps, spend years of the best part of their lives in such studies as are necessary only to success in the law or in divinity. The time will come when the farmer will have more ample facilities for educating himself and his children. In the mean time a thousand objects, if properly observed and brought to notice, will begin the work, and that in the very points of greatest practical importance.

But the young, it is said, are ambitious, and cannot be satisfied with the reputation of good and successful farmers. They must go into the counting-room to make money, and be known as men of wealth, or they must embark in the intricate studies of the law, and through that upon greater uncertainties of politics, and achieve distinction, and, as they think, honor, (they don't always go together,) in the eyes of the world.—They forget the brighter and purer reputation of conferring some permanent benefit on their country in the improvement of its agriculture. They forget that the very men who fail at farming are men who would fail at any thing else, and that their chances of success are equal in farming to what they would be in other pursuits, perhaps even greater, since the field is wider and nobler. I would rather have the reputation of doing something to improve the agriculture of my country, than to have the reputation of Napoleon.

American Agriculturist.

Copper in Abundance.—We were shown a few days since a sample of Copper, taken from the Hopewell Mine in this county, about 12 miles from Charlotte. This sample was broken from a lump weighing 30 pounds, in as pure a state as is commonly found in our best mines. The company are now engaged in raising a lump of the same, which they suppose will weigh a thousand pounds, thus, it will be seen that the most extravagant hopes of speculators in this mineral are likely to be realized from the mining operations in this section of Country, and those of our citizens, who have been looked upon for the last twenty years as the wildest visionaries on this subject, are now reaping the ripe fruits of their early cupreferous dreams.—*Charlotte Whig.*

When the dove, says an Arabic legend, came back to the ark, its feet were covered with red mud. Noah prayed they might always be red, and they have remained so till this day.

Good jokes are like old maids; they seldom if ever die.

FROM EUROPE.

The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent American travelling in Europe to a friend in the United States. It was not intended for publication:

GENEVA, March 3, 1854.

I am here on my return from my Italian trip, coming by the steamer to Genoa and Marseilles. We are on the eve of great events, and no one can predict the result of the gigantic struggle which is about opening in the East, or what Crowns will be involved in the contest, nor what Crowns may crumble before it is concluded. Italy is in a feverish state, and, if Austria does not join the Western Powers, France, with 50,000 troops, can revolutionize the entire peninsula, and drive the Austrians out of the country. The Pope would be expelled from his territories in forty-eight hours after the French troops are withdrawn from Rome.

I visited Toulon, where, as well as at Marseilles, the greatest activity and bustle exist in preparing ships and mustering troops from the Eastern war. The French Government has chartered an immense number of vessels—report says to the extent of 100,000 tons—to convey troops, horses, stores, and supplies to Constantinople, and some shrewd people say that when once 80,000 French troops reach that city they will never again leave it. It will be rather queer, and is certainly not set down in the bill of the play, if, after repulsing Russia, John Bull and Louis Napoleon should quarrel about the permanent occupation of the city of the Sultan. Stranger things than that, however, have occurred in the politics of Europe.

If Austria and Prussia cordially join the Western Powers, I do not see how Russia can attempt to cope with all four, and in that view of the case I think there is still some hope for the continuance of peace; but, if the two former Powers even remain neutral, the conflict of arms is inevitable, and will be terrible. It is, however, very possible that a single campaign may decide the result, to be followed, however, by long and severe revolutionary struggles in Germany and Italy.

Nations are like men; when either are armed to the teeth they are much more disposed to be quarrelsome, and to have a settlement of old scores, or even to make new issues, than when they have not their armour on. I am afraid this may be the case with England and France, and that so soon as they terminate their quarrel with Russia, and military force at command and unemployed, they may be disposed to look fiercely at each other, and re-open old accounts that were supposed to have been settled. A quarrel between *those* two nations would be a much more serious affair to the whole world, and particularly to the United States, than the present *row* on the Eastern question.

It might also be well for American statesmen to reflect upon the immense armaments which will be at the disposal of those two Governments, and to ascertain what disposable means the United States have at command, or can obtain in case either either of them thought proper to look savagely across the Atlantic, or to intimate the intention of having a full understanding on any little differences of opinion which might exist on national subjects. Forewarned is being forearmed.

The dress circular of Mr Marcy is a subject of general ridicule in Europe, and is to a considerable extent disregarded by the new appointees, who appear in rich diplomatic uniforms. There are a great many and very mortifying anecdotes in circulation as to some of our diplomatic agents in Europe, including consuls. It is a matter of wonder and astonishment how some of them were ever selected for such stations, particularly in times like the present, when the country requires for its foreign representatives men of sound judgment, talents, and discretion.

As I travelled through France I heard general and loud complaints as to the vine disease, which will have a most disastrous result on the next vintage. It is really a great calamity to this nation to be thus again visited with this blight, which threatens, like the potato rot, to be not only general, but frequent, if not permanent. It is high time the people of the United States should turn their attention to growing their own supply of wine, as they have ample districts of country highly favorable for the culture.

The Baltic's News.—The Baltic's News is all war,—and so far as Czar Nicholas is concerned—War to the knife. The last proposition for peace, submitted by the Western Powers, is rejected—nay spurned—with that sublimity of contempt, which nobody but an Emperor of Russia knows how to exhibit to an enemy, or to those who are going be his enemies.

"*Your proposal* (he says) *does not require five minutes consideration. It is rejected.*"

This is to the point certainly. It is not diplomatic talk—hard to understand. It is plain English. It means that Russia has enlisted for the war, and is determined to fight it out.

Of course, news of this character created something of a sensation in England,—the tenor of the previous advices from St. Petersburg leading to the belief that the Emperor was disposed to incline to a renewal of negotations,—and that he would, under certain circumstances, consent even to an evacuation of the Principalities.—*N. Y. Express.*

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

The readers of the official paper, the Union, have seen, doubtless with some surprise, several elaborate communications inculcating sympathy with Russia in her dispute with the Western Powers; and in the Union of yesterday an editorial article appeared on the subject of the approaching war, in which we find the following sentences:

"England is actuated by no regard for Turkey, but she is looking to the extension of the field for her own manufacturing enterprise and capital. In that wide field for commercial enterprise, which is the real prize at which Great Britain is looking, *we have a powerful motive to prefer the success of the Czar.* The one is our rival as a manufacturing and commercial nation, the other comes not into competition with us. Whilst, therefore, our sympathies are with Turkey, because she is weak and is threatened by a Government that is strong, *these sympathies are not so strong that they may not be overcome* when our interests are fully ascertained to be involved by the disclosures as to the policy and object of Great Britain."

"Sits the wind in that corner?" This semi-official intimation will prove a Chinese puzzle, we fear to our worthy Plenipotentiaries in England and France; and to our new Envoy to Turkey, who has just tendered to the Grand Seignior such unreserved assurances of sympathy, it will, we think, be worse than a wet blanket.

Nat. Intell.

A Great Horse Race came off at New Orleans on Saturday last, the stakes being $10,000 a side, with other heavy amounts pending on the result. Four horses were entered, viz: Lexington, for Kentucky; Lecompte, for Mississippi; Highlander, for Alabama; and Arrow, for Louisiana. The first heat was won by Lexington, Arrow being distanced. The second heat and the race was won by Lexington, Lecompte coming in second and Highlander third. The track was very heavy. The Kentuckians present were much elated, of course, at the success of their favorite.

Correspondence of Editors of Observer.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3, 1854.

This city has often been the scene of intense excitement, riot and even bloodshed. The people are easily moved to a feeling of indignation and resentment by any overt act of imposition or violence; but never before has this feeling risen to so high a pitch and shown itself so palpably as it has this week. You are aware that for the last 18 months the Democrats have gained an ascendancy over the Whigs, who formerly reigned supreme, both in local and general State elections; and that at the last election for members of the Legislature the vote polled in this city most miraculously increased several thousands, and that too immediately after an awful epidemic which carried off thousands of voters, and during a season when a great number of our citizens were absent, not having returned from their Summer tour. It was evident to all that "something was rotten in the State of Louisiana," and that barefaced frauds had been perpetrated in the very face of the law and in defiance thereto. It was publicly asserted in the city prints that thousands of unnaturalized Irishmen were known to have voted unquestioned by the judges—who were all of course Democrats—and that large numbers of these same "imported" high-minded and honorable (?) citizens had cast votes at several wards or precincts. No regard was paid to these exposures, the victorious party, and Irish generally, having the law in their own hands.

But it gives me unfeigned pleasure as an *American*, not as a partizan, to inform you that "a change has come o'er the dream" of our people. Last Monday will ever be a memorable day to New Orleans. It *should be* to the whole country. An election was held for municipal officers—Mayor, Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen, Recorders, &c. The Democrats nominated their strongest and most available men, supported their ticket strenuously, and with all their power. The "Emerald Isle" was of course fully represented in the nominations made, and no native of that pseudo-patriotic country would dare to vote otherwise than for the "*Dimocrats*." The city police, with O'Leary, their chief, at their head, composed altogether of "Mickeys," and "Patricks," were out in full force, clothed with official power, and directions to use all their influence in favor of the great cause of "Dimocracy," and subvert all opposition to the same, and to arrest all who dared to challenge a vote which they knew to be in their favor, and to disregard all demonstrations of objection which might be made to allowing any brave Irishman's voting more frequently than the law allowed. The honorable judges, it was fully understood, would co-operate with the police in their just course, and sanction all they might do.

There were no regular Whig nominations made; but a ticket, known as the "Reform Ticket," was out, and most of the candidates on it were well known and staunch Whigs, but at the same time firm Native Americans. It is believed by some that the "Know-Nothings," a strong and powerful society, which has very mysteriously and suddenly sprung up in our midst, were the originators and framers of this ticket. Be that as it may, they certainly gave it their hearty support, and carried it through by a very respectable majority.

The excitement during the day was intense. At the Seventh Ward precinct, the strong-hold and bulwark of the Democratic party, and concentration of foreign influence and perjury, the "Reformers" stationed a full challenging committee, and were met with a still greater force, composed chiefly of the city police, and per consequence good and faithful Irish Democrats. Captain Forno, ex-chief of police, upon having the impudence, as a free-born American, to inform the upright judges that 15 or 20 Irishmen who came up to vote had already done so, was, *sans* ceremony, collared and dragged out. This aroused the Reformers to a due sense of their rights and determination to rout the enemy. Another attack was then made upon Mr. Sam'l Smith—who boldly and fearlessly challenged all votes which were not known to be legal and just—headed by a policeman named Mochler. The attack was bravely met by the Americans—a general rout ensuing. In the melee, said Mochler and another of his party received their quietus, and were sent, in the twinkling of an eye, to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." One of the belligerents, who made his escape from a window and picked himself up out of a gutter, was heard to exclaim, "And if the natives havn't taken the country, after all we've done, be Jasus." A general calm then followed until the polls were closed;—the number of votes registered being officially announced by one of the judges as 932. This was a great victory over fraud, it being the legitimate vote of the ward, instead of 1450 which were cast at the last election. The Reformers raised a cry that made the welkin ring, and forming in procession, proceeded to the Crescent, Delta, Picayune, Bulletin, and Bee offices, all of which papers supported their ticket, and gave three cheers for each one. Speeches were made on both sides, congratulating the community on the purification which had been perfected.

But, what was the general surprise and indignation, about 11 o'clock, upon hearing that over 1400 votes had been already counted, and that the number would probably amount to 2000. A committee of respectable men were then delegated to demand admittance into the room where the counting was going on, for the purpose of seeing that all was fairly conducted. This was most peremptorily denied by the police from within; whereupon the door was forced open by the outsiders, who were received with a volley of pistol-shots, which continued for several minutes.

No one was seriously injured, however, and notwithstanding the presence of the police the Reformers, being fully satisfied of most gross and barefaced fraud on the part of the judges, and naturally incensed and indignant at such unlawful and dishonorable conduct of "imported citizens," seized and totally destroyed the ballot box and contents.

I hardly believe that any legal investigation will be made of the affair, although one or two democratic papers demand it. The democrats elected their Mayor, who was supported by both parties—and would have been nominated as a Reform Candidate had not the democrats made their nominations previous to the Reformers. All deprecate the disgraceful scenes that occurred, but rejoice in a triumph of law and order which will effectually terrify and americanize the City Government. *Vive la Reform!*

Mr. Fillmore is now with us, and as you will see by the papers has been received with distinguished honors. All who have seen him are full of his praise, and should he be our next candidate for the Presidency his election will be beyond doubt. A strong delegation, headed by the Mayor of Mobile, is here, to extend the hospitality of that city to him. He leaves for that place on Wednesday next.

I have never seen N. Orleans so densely crowded. Thousands have congregated here from all quarters to witness the Spring races—and much excitement prevails to-day in regard to the great State Post Stake for $20,000, *play or pay*, which will be run over the Metarie Course. The fame of the horses engaged, the amount of money at stake, and the interest connected with the State pride which is enlisted, has spread throughout the Country, drawing the immense concourse of persons to participate in the sport.

Fearing that I have spun this "rough hewn" yarn to too great a length, I will no longer trespass on your patience.

Yours truly,
ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

"The folly, imbecility, recklessness and extravagance of the present administration will probably exceed anything ever known in our government. One of the most popular ideas in the inaugural was, that the government was to be conducted on the principles of economy and strict accountability of all the public servants; but, according to present appearances, the expenditures of Gen. Pierce's administration for the present year will be ten millions beyond those of any previous year in our national existence."

Such is the opinion entertained of the present Administration by the New York Herald. As the Herald was in wonderful favor with the Democratic party during the last Presidential canvass, and contributed so essentially to its success, its estimate of Mr. Pierce and the effects of his policy ought to command, at least, respectful attention. If we are not to rely upon the warm supporters of the Brigadier's election for full and authentic information in respect to his Administration of the Government, to what source, we beg to know, can we properly look to satisfy public curiosity upon the subject?

We are not surprised at the announcement that the expenditures of the Pierce Administration are likely to exceed those of any previous administration of the Government. Professions of economy on the part of Democratic politicians afford no guarantee of what their practice in office will be. On the contrary, when such professions are indulged in very freely, we may reasonably expect to see them shamelessly falsified, as all past experience amply demonstrates. No political party in the United States has ever professed such strong love for economical administrations of the Government as the Democratic party has done when *out* of power; and it is due to the same party to say, that, when *in* power, it has uniformly exhibited the most reckless facility in turning its back upon all its old professions. It is within the recollection of all observers of political events, that the enormous expenditures of the Van Buren Administration were regarded with much satisfaction by Locofocoism; but, when the hypocritical old hag directed her attention to Whig expenditures under the succeeding Administration, her brow became cloudy and her tongue became garrulous with the choicest specimens of Billing-gate elocution. It was all perfectly right in a Democratic Administration to spend thirty-six millions of the public funds in a year, but it was a proof of deep degeneracy in a Whig Congress to vote appropriations amounting in the aggregate to little more than half that sum. So, also, during the last Presidential contest, Democratic politicians pretended to be greatly horrified at the extravagance of the Fillmore Administration—which they were pleased very good humoredly to call the *Gulphin* Administration. Now, however, we are informed that "according to present appearances, the expenditures of General Pierce's Administration for the present year will be ten millions beyond those of any previous year in our national existence."

The struggle of 1852, like several previous Presidential contests, was, on the part of the Locofoco demagogues of the country, a struggle to gain the power to again plunder the public treasury. The promise was held out in every State and township in the land, that all those, who would signalize themselves by their efforts to restore the Democratic party to power, should, in the event of success, become partakers of the rewards which Locofocoism would then be able to mete out to them. It was thus the dazzling hope that they might once more be able to fill their pockets with the people's money that furnished the motives to thousand of Democratic champions, who employed all the force of calumny and the fraud of their natures to place Mr. Pierce in power. They did not care what man might be selected to lead them on—they did not require distinguished mind or manifold services—all they wanted was success, and the ignoble use they wished to turn that success to when won, was to get into office and thereby be able to depredate on the public money. Numbers succeeded in their hopes, but thousands have been sadly disappointed, and indignantly "refuse to be comforted."—*Richmond Whig.*

A farmer in this State has transmitted to the Clay Monument Association at Lexington, the handsome donation of five hundred dollars.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF A BROTHER.

BY G. C. M'G.

Oh, Brother! ever loved, forever dear!
What fruitless tears have bathed thy bier!
What sighs re-echo'd to thy parting breath,
Whilst thou wert struggling in the pangs of death!
Oh! snatch'd away in youthful prime,
On thee shall press no pond'rous tomb:
But o'er thy grave shall roses twine,
And the green Ivy wave in gloom.
Affliction's semblance bends not o'er thy tomb,
Affliction's self deplores thy early doom.
Within this narrow cell reclines that clay,
Where once such animation beam'd:
The King of Terrors seized thee as his prey,
No virtue has thy life redeem'd.
But wherefore weep! thy matchless spirit soars
Beyond where shines the orb of day;
And holy angels lead thee to those shores
Where endless joys good deeds repay.
And shall presumptuous mortals Heaven arraign,
And God-like Providence accuse?
Ah! no, be far from me attempts so vain,
I'll ne'er submission, Lord refuse.
When coldness wraps this suffering clay,
Ah, whither soars the immortal mind?
It cannot die, it can not stay,
But leaves its dark'ned dust behind.
Then, unembodied, doth it trace
By steps each planet's heavenly way?
Or fill at once the realms of space,
A thing of eyes, that all survey?—
We know that all our tears are vain,
That death nor heeds nor hears distress:
Will this unteach us to complain?
Or make one mourner weep the less?—
And thou art dead; so young and fair;—
Why had such goodness birth?
A will so meek, and mind so rare,
Too soon return'd to earth!
I loved thee, brother, to the last,
As fervently as thou,
Who did'st not change through all the past,
And can not alter now.
Sweet Brother! thy day as a cloud hath passed
And thou wert lovely to the last;
As stars that shoot along the sky,
Shine brightest as they fall from high.
And thus are forged the golden chains
To bind my roving heart above;
And sing with thee in endless strains
The anthems of redeeming love.
For soon the voice we loved to hear
Shall join in the seraphic song,
That bursts from all the Heavenly choir
That's breathed by every cherub tongue.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The subject of the public lands has been a topic of discussion through the press and on the hustings. Yet, though somewhat stale and hackneyed, it has really lost but little of its intrinsic interest and importance. At least the people of Virginia and the South are not aware of having been justly dealt by in the matter, and they are not yet disposed to give up the contest and make no further effort to obtain what is justly due them. Amid the numerous [illegible] schemes of demagogues and agitators who are now being urged upon the country with [illegible] resolute earnestness, the prospect for securing simple justice to the old States is indeed [illegible] enough. It is not surprising, however, that the voice of justice should not be heard, or that it should be disregarded, when, as now, [illegible] fraud are the order of the day—when public honesty and honest legislation are out of [illegible] and esteemed a fiction, and when public [illegible] is the chief aim of modern politicians, [illegible] only shrine at which they worship.

The public lands have long been, and are now, merely a convenient, every-day hobby for the infinite host of mercenary demagogues with which the country is cursed from Maine to Texas. If Whig counsels had prevailed—if vile and vapory abstraction, under the [illegible] patronage of the Democratic party at the [illegible] had not been permitted to over-ride reason, [illegible] policy, and common sense, the old States would not have been defrauded of their rights, [illegible] would ignorant and unscrupulous demagogues have now been in the ascendant in our national councils. As it is, the South has been pillaged and robbed, the new States have been greatly enriched, and demagogues have enjoyed a long gala-day—and all too, through the potent influence of a pernicious Locofoco [illegible] Virginia, as may reasonably be anticipated, is destined to derive no material advantage from our immense national domain, let the Democratic party, who have perseveringly resisted every effort to put her upon a footing of equality in this respect with the new States, be made to bear the blame and atone for her misfortunes. [illegible] who have married her to stay—they who have been the great stumbling block in the way of her progress and prosperity, and upon them alone should rightfully rest the responsibility.

The indications are that at the present session of Congress will witness a definite settlement of the land question in some form or other—either for or against the States. And if the old States, Virginia at the number, ever mean to insist upon a recognition of their right to a just and equal participation in the benefits of this "common fund," it is high time for them to be vigorously [illegible] some measures to effect that object. There is no time to lose. Delay is dangerous. There is much at stake. Combinations are daily forming to drive us empty away. To save ourselves may cost us, at this day, a hard and vigorous effort. But to get what justly belongs to us—to preserve the rights, the dignity, the equality of the old born of the Confederacy is worthy of an effort, and it ought to be made.

The policy most likely to be adopted—after the ravenous appetite of the agrarians is appeased—is that of appropriating the public lands to the States in which they lie. And a more unjust, iniquitous and odious project was never contrived—excepting always the bill now pending in the Senate for the special relief of traders and [illegible] bonds. The absurdity and injustice of this policy is ably set forth in Mr. Clay's speech on the public lands in 1832, an extract from which we give below, and to which we invite particular attention:

"The argument in behalf of the New States is founded on the notion that as the old States upon coming out of the revolutionary war, had or claimed, a right to all the lands within their respective limits; and as the new States have been admitted into the Union on the same footing and condition in all respects with the old, therefore they are entitled to all the waste lands embraced within their boundaries. But the argument forgets that all the revolutionary States had a waste lands; that some had very little and others none. It forgets that the rights of the States to the waste lands within their limits was controverted; that it was insisted that, as they had been conquered in a common war, waged with common means, and attended with general sacrifices, the public lands should be held for the common benefit of all the States. It forgets that in consequence of this right, asserted in behalf of the whole Union, the States that contained any large bodies of waste lands (and Virginia particularly that had the most) ceded them to the Union, for the equal benefit of all the States. It forgets that the very equality, which is the basis of the argument, would be totally subverted by the admission of the validity of the pretension. For how would the matter then stand? The revolutionary States will have divested themselves of the large districts of vacant lands which they contained, for the common benefit of all the States, and those same lands will enure to the benefit of all the new States exclusively. There will be, on the supposition of the validity of the pretension, a reversal of the condition of the two classes of States. Instead of the old having, as is alleged, the wild lands which they included at the epoch of the revolution, they will have none, and the new States all. And this in the name and for the purpose of equality among all the members of the confederacy! What, especially, would be the situation of Virginia? She magnanimously ceded an empire in extent for the common benefit. And now it is proposed not only to withdraw that empire from the object of its solemn dedication to the use of all the States, but to deny her any participation in it, and appropriate it exclusively to the benefit of the new States carved out of it.

"The right of the Union to the public lands is incontestable. It ought not to be considered disputable. It never was questioned but by a few, whose monstrous heresy, it was to be hoped, would escape animadversion from the enormity of the absurdity and the utter impracticability of the success of the claim. The right of the whole is sealed by the blood of the revolution, founded upon solemn deed of cession from sovereign States, deliberately executed in the face of the world, or resting upon national treaties concluded with foreign powers, on ample equivalents contributed from the common treasury of the people of the United States. The new States have no more right to the public lands within their particular jurisdiction than other States have to the mint, the forts and arsenals, or public ships within theirs, or than the people of the District of Columbia have to this magnificent capitol, in whose splendid halls we now deliberate."

The Baltimore Times urges upon the merchants of that city the purchase of at least two of the Steamers of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, for the purpose of forming a line between Baltimore and Wilmington.

The Legislature of Tennessee passed at the last session a law to regulate the emancipation of slaves. It provides for the transportation to the western coast of Africa of all slaves heretofore or hereafter liberated and free persons of color who fail to give bond for good behaviour.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

WILMINGTON, April 8, 1854.

A trip down the river in the Fairy to-day, furnishing me with what I have not had for four years, a view of the very indifferent accommodations for travel on the Cape Fear, causes surprise that our boat owners permit these accommodations to be so far inferior to what exist in all other parts of the country where there is a navigable river. There has been actually a retrograde movement, an "advance backwards," in this particular within the last few years. The old Henrietta, thirty years ago, was a more commodious and neat passenger boat than the Fairy; whereas I suppose there are now 10 passengers going up and down to 1 then. There is no want of attention or of inclination to please on the boat, for Capt. Price is a very gentlemanly man, but the boat itself, its deck and its cabin, are all too small and uncomfortable. I am glad to hear that the Brothers Co. intend to fit up the new boat which they are building, with a commodious cabin on the upper deck, and I trust that in the future, some thought will be bestowed upon this matter, which, like good hotels, has more influence upon the character of a town than most people imagine.

Few of my readers, perhaps, have an adequate idea of the extent of the commerce on the Cape Fear. The steamboat landing is so far from the business part of the town, and so many goods go into warehouses at the landing, that even our own citizens know comparatively little of it. They may therefore be surprised, as I was, to know that in coming down we met *seven* steamers, several of them too having boats in tow. We passed several pole boats and numerous rafts, on the way down.

The season is considerably more forward down the river than with us in Fayetteville. Nearly all trees are in full foliage, and the rich green, combined with the woodbine and dog-wood blossoms, make the river banks beautiful. There is not much else on the river to admire; though if I had time I think I should attempt to describe the old family residence of the Browns—one of the most remarkably picturesque spots that I know of. But probably very many of my readers know it quite as well as I.

Spending to-morrow here I hope to reach Charleston on Monday afternoon. A large party from this place started for Charleston this afternoon in two of the old Line boats, which, with the other two, are to be sold there on Thursday next.

The writer in the Wilmington Journal, whose previous communications we have published in whole or in part, continues to urge united and energetic action to secure the necessary appropriation for improving the Cape Fear Bar. A third letter concludes as follows:

Should you obtain this amount of water—as you are certain to do, if the appropriation is made—what will there be to prevent the establishment of a Naval Depot (for our Steam Navy) at Smithville? where your Deep River coal, iron and copper can be "dumped" from the cars—the cars that will run from the Mines to the wharf.

That a Railroad will be constructed from the Yadkin to the sea coast, with a connection to the Coal Mines, there is no doubt. Get a charter, let the Counties along the line subscribe liberally, and you will find capital enough to build this road, in *three* years, possibly less. But we must work; we shall never do it by talking; we must *act*—we must arouse ourselves to *immediate* and *energetic action*. Our Fayetteville friends must work; they must not subscribe to the Railroads for the purpose of making an investment, *but to increase the value of their property!* That is the only view to take of Railroad building. Although they will, in a few years, pay a handsome profit, say 10 to 15 per cent., that is not the principle that should govern in subscribing to the stock of Railroads. Every property holder should feel *bound to aid* in building the Road, to bring him to market, and thereby to double or quadruple the value of his property.

I trust there will be no lack of energy on the part of our friends West in aiding us in this series of internal improvements. Let our Railroad whistles be heard on the banks of the Yadkin before the N. C. Railroad reaches Salisbury! Too! that is a North Carolina work that we are glad to see go ahead, let us work also; and let us urge our Delegation in Congress to press the $260,000 bill through the House.

Arouse! come up to the work like men!

NORTH EASTERN RAIL ROAD.—The annual report of the President and Directors of this road is published in the Charleston papers. The work upon the road is rapidly progressing.

The President earnestly recommends the extension of the road from Cheraw to Raleigh, through the coal fields of North Carolina.

"South Carolina and Virginia neighbors seem to think that should North Carolina vote [illegible] for their use and behoof. Virginia [illegible] pretty severely in several quarters, [illegible] Carolina strikes us a hard blow at Charleston.

And the road thus proposed, passing through the heart of the State, avoiding all our great towns, and thus carrying off a large portion of the most valuable trade, would very nearly [illegible] us.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—On Monday last, a laborer, named Patrick Baldwin, a native of Ireland, fell into the Cape Fear from one of the steamers at our Landing, and was drowned. And on Thursday night, a negro man belonging to Mr. P. Shemwell, whilst engaged in fishing at the river, fell in and was drowned.

At the late Term of Randolph Superior Court, as we learn from the Asheborough Journal, the Grand Jury unanimously presented the practice of selling liquor at public places, collections, sales, &c., as a nuisance which ought to be made indictable.

The President has approved the six steam frigate Bill.

"THE ADMINISTRATION IN CALIFORNIA."—Under this head the Washington Union complains of the conduct of a portion of the Democracy in California, for that a festival in honor of Gen. Wool and Ex-Gov. Foote "was converted into an occasion for making a violent onslaught upon the present administration, and of advancing the aspirations of a particular candidate for the U. S. Senate." The Union quotes from the San Francisco Times, that the meeting exhibited "nothing but vituperation and denunciations against the democratic President of the United States."

The Union accounts for the numerous instances of defection from the administration by attributing it to the disappointments of personal ambition. "It has been the lot of President Pierce, (it says,) to encounter an unprecedented amount of hostility arising from the disappointments of personal ambition." The reason is no doubt correct to a certain extent, however it may be a defence of the President by a charge of want of principle in his party. But this can scarcely be an adequate cause for the general defection from the ranks of the party. It accounts for the loss of a partizan here and there, but not for the loss of whole States—unless, indeed, we are to understand that every man in the party in New York for instance, is an office hunter, and only those who are favored remain true.

We think the dissatisfaction lies deeper and broader than that. We think there is a want of confidence in the President's sincerity, arising, among other causes, from his bestowal of the patronage at his command upon bad and incompetent men and free soilers. We look for his going out of office three years hence, with the hearty consent of all parties.

"RUNNING WITH THE HOUNDS AND HOLDING WITH THE HARE."—The evidences multiply daily of the effective sympathy of the Administration with the enemies of the South. The offices and emoluments are bestowed upon the free-soilers—the *professions*, costing nothing and worth nothing, are bestowed with a lavish hand upon the South.

In the speech of Mr. Matteson of N. Y. on Tuesday last, we have some facts illustrative of this. He represents a strong democratic district, in which is published the Utica Observer, described by Mr. Matteson as "the organ of the administration, which is at this moment receiving a large patronage from the government." Well, the editor of that paper, thus sustained by the Administration, was chairman of a committee appointed to get up remonstrances against the Nebraska bill, and he has forwarded to Mr. Matteson seventeen such remonstrances, signed by no less than 1,189 of the legal voters of the District.

The meeting which appointed the Editor chairman of the committee, and in which he figured conspicuously, adopted resolutions denouncing slavery, abusing the Southern people as wanting in integrity and honor, &c.

Now the worst of it is, that when this Mr. Matteson, who says he is a free-soil Whig, votes against the bill, it will be rung through the South by the Locofoco papers as evidence of the unsoundness of Northern Whigs; whereas in truth he will but be obeying the instructions of the Locofocos *en masse* of his district. *Their* unsoundness will never be heard of. The blame will all fall upon the Northern Whigs.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We rejoice to see that Bennett's Land Bill is again before Congress. It will be remembered that it passed the House of Representatives last year, but failed in the Senate, for want of time. It seems again to have been received by the House with favor, for its mover was enabled to defeat all points of order and get it fairly before the House, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Should it pass, North Carolina will get 1,500,000 acres of land, in warrants to be sold by her, the proceeds to be applied to Education and rail roads. This would be some slight compensation for the vast amount of the common property which has been lavished upon the new States.

EASTERN ELECTIONS.—The elections in Rhode Island and Connecticut have resulted in the total defeat of the Locos. Whig Officers and Legislatures are elected in both States by large majorities. Last year the Democrats carried both States by large majorities.

The Washington Union attempts to create the impression that the Whig victories in these States have been obtained over Democrats advocating the rights of the South and supporting the Nebraska Bill. But that is all gammon. The leading democratic papers and the State Conventions which nominated their candidates declared most emphatically against the Bill.

SILVER CHANGE.—We are glad to see that the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia had on hand, on the 1st inst., in silver, $11,295 in dollars, $125,500 in half dollars, $433,700 in quarter dollars, $245,000 in dimes, and $57,700 in half dimes. And official notice is given, that those desiring silver change can obtain it in exchange for gold in sums of not less than $100, and in denominations as they may prefer.

Besides the above, there was on hand, of gold, $1,492,551.

THE BULSEMANN LETTER.—The New York Evening Post publishes a letter from Boston announcing that Edward Everett, and not Daniel Webster, was the author of this celebrated letter. The letter was written by Mr. Everett at Mr. Webster's request, the latter suffering at the time from severe illness. The original draught, found among Mr. Webster's papers, has been returned to Mr. Everett.

FILLING UP.—The Alexandria and Orange Rail Road Company are filling up a gap of sixty miles between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, Va., which, when completed, will furnish a continuous line of railway from Alexandria, more than 1000 miles in extent, reaching to Memphis, Mobile and New Orleans, without counting the numerous lateral lines branching from the main stem in all directions.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Europa arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon.

We have not received full details of the news; but the telegraph reports that a general panic pervades the money markets, and that the war is about commencing.

Markets.—Cotton down ⅛ to ¼: Sales of the week, 32,000 bales. Flour 2s. lower: Sales of Ohio at 35s. Wheat declined 6d. Corn declined 2s. Consols fallen to 87⅛ to 88.

CALIFORNIA.—Late arrivals report the entire failure and breaking up of Walker's fillibustering expedition. Markets reported dull and overstocked—real estate and produce of all kinds declining.

CORN.—The Wilmington Herald copies from the Observer a notice of the short weight of corn shipped from that place, and adds:

"The Wilmington shippers should not be blamed for it. The short measure must be attributed to the crew of the vessels, who measure out the cargoes with a scantiness that should convict them of rascality in any court of record."

We think it behooves the Wilmington shippers at least to see that the measure is fair; for the crews of vessels are not known by the consignees here, and thus the shippers suffer in the opinion of purchasers. There ought in truth to be a law or regulation requiring corn to be sold by weight. That would remedy the evil, and be fair for all parties.

SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.—In 1850, the slaves in Kentucky, according to the census, numbered 210,891. By a recent State census they number less than 200,000. So that about 11,000, besides the natural increase, have been sold off, and *stolen* off by the abolitionists.

HON. DANIEL M. BARRINGER.—The Parisian correspondent of the Washington Union mentions that Mr. Barringer is at present in Paris.

The correspondence between Messrs. Cutting and Breckenridge is published in full in the Washington papers. Fifteen letters passed between the parties before the matter was settled.

Gen. Sam Houston is to be presented with a service of silver for his defence of the New England anti-Nebraska clergyman.

The prohibitory Liquor Law has been defeated in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Gen. Dockery.—We continue to receive the most cheering evidences of the entire acceptability of our candidate for Governor with all good Whigs in every section of the State, and of his popularity among the people, to whom he belongs. A friend writing from Edenton assures us that Dockery will receive an unusually large vote in the Albemarle region. Push forward the column!

Asheville Spectator.

Another Plank Road.—We are pleased to learn that a branch Plankroad is in contemplation from this place to Farmington, in Davie County, by way of Clemmonsville, a distance of about 23 miles; in fact the construction of the road is almost placed beyond contingency, as nearly sufficient stock has already been subscribed.

This road will cross the Yadkin River at or near Hall's Ferry, and lead into one of the richest farming regions in this section of country.

Salem Press.

Normal College.—We learn that the Rev. S. M. Frost, of Fayetteville, will preach the Annual Sermon, and that R. P. Dick, Esq., of our Town, has been selected to deliver the address to the Literary Societies at the Commencement.

In the midst of the general prosperity and progress around us, we are pleased to learn that this Institution is moving onward. Its patronage is constantly increasing, and, we are told, second to none in the country, the University excepted.

We learn that it is just receiving Philosophical, Astronomical and Chemical Apparatus.

Greensborough Patriot.

Canada Corn.—William Voss, Esq., of this county, has favored us with some Canada Prolific Corn, of his own raising. Mr. Voss was induced to try the experiment of growing this variety of corn from reading an article in this paper, in January, 1853. He accordingly procured some seed, and the experiment has proved successful in every way, with an increased yield over the common corn, as set forth in the article alluded to. Each grain produced from three to eight stalks, and each stalk two or three ears. It is a beautiful, full, smooth, plump, well shaped white corn.

Salem Press.

Change of Post Office.—The name of the Post Office formerly called "Gray's Cross Roads," is changed to "Science Hill." John Hammonds, Postmaster.—*Ashborough Journal.*

Guano don't Burn!—In the Depot recently consumed by fire at Weldon there were 200 bags Guano. While Tobacco Boxes, Bbls. Fish, Lime, Ploughs, and several large Iron Boilers were ruined, 38 bags of the Guano were unscorched and 186 bags filled from the remaining bags that were partially burned. The pile was so strong of ammonia that it caused all of the laborers' noses to bleed.—*Roanoke Republican.*

Mr. Fillmore.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer says: "An incident occurred at the reception of Mr. Fillmore in this city which will give some idea of the universal enthusiasm which pervaded the community. Among the immense concourse which wedged up the large hall at Exchange Buildings, was an 'Uncle Tom' darkey, very well known as one of our best plasterers, working his way into the crowd, with extended neck and glistening eyes to see the reception of welcome from the committee. Seeing our clever locofoco friend J. B. Lamb, the 'floater' representative among those who were conducting Mr. Fillmore to the stand, he exclaimed: 'Lookee dar! I Golly! Democrats love him so whigs can't get a-nigh him!'"

Literary Intelligence.—We understand that the first edition of Col. Benton's "Thirty Years in the United States Senate" is to be fifty thousand copies, and most of these will be taken to fill orders which have already been received. The demand for the work has satisfied the publishers that it is destined to enjoy a larger sale, in proportion to its price, than any book ever published in America. We should be surprised if it were otherwise, for it presents numerous claims to public attention which never before concurred and are not likely to concur again in any American work. The first volume will be out in about a fortnight.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The railway system of Massachusetts extends 1,415 miles, of which 307 miles are double tracked: the cost, $61,788,000; the gross earnings last year, $8,096,000; the expenses, $5,000,292; nett return equal to 5.84 per cent, of the cost, eight of the roads not being in active operation.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, after the usual morning business, the days were devoted to Executive sessions.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, Mr. Bennett of N. Y. from the Committee on Public Lands, introduced the bill (commonly known as Bennett's Land Bill,) granting lands equally to the several States to aid in the construction of railroads and the support of schools. The bill proposes to give to the old States 150,000 acres of land for each Senator and Representative, in land warrants, to be disposed of by the States. Mr. Bennett advocated the bill till the expiration of the morning hour.

The General Appropriation bill was then taken up in committee, and Messrs. Clingman and Wright of Penn. advocated the Nebraska bill, and Mr. Matteson opposed it.

On Wednesday, a further running debate took place on Bennett's Land Bill, which was finally made the order for Tuesday next.

Messrs. Chandler of Penn. and Nicholls spoke against the Nebraska bill, and Mr. Smith of Tenn. in its favor.

On Thursday and Friday nothing of interest occurred in either House.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The Mexican Treaty, &c.—The Mexican treaty will be rejected at the next Executive session.

A New York member saluted Colonel Benton yesterday with the remark that the Nebraska bill and the discussion thereon were getting to be a bore—that as soon as a member now commenced speaking on the subject the House would thin out rapidly.

"Yes, sir," said Old Bullion, "it is like a dead dog out on the common, sir; it will stink in the nostrils of the people by the time the hot days come on, sir—*yes, sir, stink in the nostrils of the people!*"

A Treaty, it is said, has been agreed upon at Constantinople, between the Porte and the Western Powers, the chief points of which are as follows:

1. The Porte engages never to negotiate with Russia without the intervention of the Western Powers.

2. Amelioration of the condition of the Christians.

A separate treaty is annexed, for the following four points.

1. Abolition of the poll-tax (haratasch.)

2. Right of Christians to be admitted as witnesses in judicial proceedings.

3. Right to hold landed property without distinction of nationality or religion.

4. The civil rights of the Christians admitted in the army and the civil service.

The destination of the English and French forces is to be left to the decision of the Sultan.

Bedini's Letter excites a general *laugh*. The "Post" wickedly hits the "winking picture" thus:

"We hasten to announce the arrival, in this country, of several copies of the picture of the Blessed Virgin of Rimini, which winked at Signor Bedini, the Papal Nuncio, during his administration of the government at Bologna.

He does not say whether the engravings wink or not; and from his silence we infer that they do not, which is a pity, for it would be gratifying to those who have no opportunities of visiting Bologna, to see what kind of winks the Archbishop of Thebes, (that is the Nuncio's title) was favored with. That they were perfectly decorous winks, we may infer from the fact—of which we have also assurance in Signor Bedini's letter—that the Pope is about to confirm them, which means, we suppose, to give the picture leave to wink at Signor Bedini as much as it pleases. * * * *

In a matter of such grave importance as this, the public feels an interest in every rumor about it, however trifling. That is our excuse for giving one which is not as well authenticated as we wish it were. It is, nevertheless, the rumor, that when this letter was read to the Archbishop of Baltimore by his secretary, the Archbishop began to wink at the point where the nuncio speaks of the picture, and never left off till his secretary finished, when he was heard to indulge himself in a loud and prolonged whistle."

NOTICE.

THE Fayetteville Ice House will be opened daily, (Sundays excepted,) for the delivery of Ice from 5½ to 7 o'clock A. M., commencing Monday 17th inst.

Tickets for Ice are now ready for sale at the store of G. W. Williams & Co. No Ice will be delivered except to tickets, as it is not intended to keep any accounts. When called on to deliver Ice outside of the time specified above, double the regular price will be charged.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

April 8, 1854. 86-tf

SPRING STYLE.

MY Spring Style of Moleskin HATS are now ready for sale. I have on hand a large stock of Farmers' and Planters' Fur Hats, of my own manufacture; also Wool Hats.

Just received, 37 different styles of Summer HATS, for Men, Boys, Youths, and Infants.

DAVID GEE.

April 10, 1854. 86*3t

NOTICE.

WILLIS HESTER, for whom a reward of $50 is offered by the Governor, was seen in this place on Saturday night, under the assumed name of William Smith. He bought from me a Rifle, for which he did not pay.

When he left, he was heavily armed—having a Rifle, double-barrel Shot Gun, two Colt's Repeaters, and a Bowie Knife. He was pursued by a number of our citizens, but escaped. M. A. BAKER.

April 10, 1854. 1t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will expose to Public Sale his entire STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Corn and Peas,

ON THE 13th INSTANT, and will continue from day to day until all are sold. Terms made known on day of sale. Any person or persons wishing to purchase Goods can have them at cost until day of sale.

JOHN McINNIS.

Floral College, April 4, 1854. 1t

THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF GUNPOWDER,

CONTINUE to furnish Gunpowder of all their well-known brands, viz: "Kentucky Rifle," "Sea Shooting," "American Sporting," "Indian Rifle," "Electric," "Duck Shooting," in kegs, half and quarter kegs, and Canisters of one pound each. Also, a full assortment of Powder for Blasting and Mining purposes, and for Export. The reputation of their Gunpowder is too well known to require comment.

For sale by the principal dealers in this City, and at the Office of the Company, 89 WALL STREET, N. Y. City.

A. G. HAZARD, Pres't.

A. E. DOUGLASS, Sec'y. [86-3mpd

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

THE Rev. Mr. Deurwell will deliver a Temperance Address in the Fayetteville Hall this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

April 10, 1854. 86-1t

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

Serious anxiety is now being felt relative to the fate of the steamer City of Glasgow, which has been out 36 days. No tidings whatever have been had of her from any quarter. There is a strong probability that she has been lost.

Large Plant.—A Camelia Japonica has been purchased by a gentleman in Boston, at the enormous price of $500. It is said that it will fill a common green-house, and yield 3,000 blossoms in a season.

DIED,

In Wake county, at the residence of his father, Col. Willis Whitaker, on the morning of the 29th ultimo, BYRON WHITAKER, in the 25th year of his age.

In Camden, S. C., on the 31st ult., in the 61st year of her age, after a painful and protracted illness, Mrs. SUSAN D. WITHERSPOON, wife of the late Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, of Hillsborough.

In Moore county, on the 1st instant, Miss SARAH MONROE, daughter of Malcom McCrummen, Sen'r.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 10.

BACON—	10	a 10½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	25	a 26
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	13	a 14	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	8¼	a 9	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,	7	a 8	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	13	a 15	SHOT—		
Dundee,	12	a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	75	a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	60	a 62
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45	a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a
FEATHERS,	40	a 45	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Superfine,	5 75	a 5 90	Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 8 00
Fine,	5 50	a 5 75	American Gin,	30	a 40
Scratched,	5 25	a 5 50	Holland do.	1 50	a 2 00
GRAIN—			SUGAR—		
Corn,	1 00	a 1 10	Loaf,	11	a 12
Wheat,	$0	a 5 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Oats,	60	a	St. Croix,		a
Peas,		a 1 00	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Rye,	1 00	a 1 10	New Orleans,	6	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10	a 11	TALLOW—	11	a 12
Green,	4	a 5	TOBACCO—		
IRON—			Leaf,	none.	
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a 5¼	Manufactured,	8	a 15
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼	a 2 50
English,	4	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
LARD—	10	a 11	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LEAD—	8½	a 9	10 x 12,	2¾	a
			WOOL—		a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change.

Cotton—We report the market dull. Principal sales 8¾. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of 6th inst. in its review says,

Cotton—The Board of Brokers report the market as "stept out", and accompanying this classical phrase, is no intimation when it will return; the expression, which we copy literally from the bulletin, like the old woman's record, done in chalk, is "understandable but not explainable."

Flour—We continue former figures.

Corn—Dull at quotations.

Turpentine—Virgin 3 50, Old Dip 3 00; Spirits 57.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

A small quantity *new virgin* Turpentine has arrived and sold at $4; Yellow 3 50, hard 2 00. Spirits 60. Rosin $1 to 1 10. Tar 2 42. 45 bales cotton sold at 8½ to 8¾. Herring 3 50. Fayetteville Flour has declined 50 cents; sales at 6 50. Canal Flour 9 to $11. Corn 82½. Hay 80 to 85. Lumber, receipts light. Flooring 12 50; Scantling 7 50. Molassess 20 to 21. Bacon plenty, 9½ to 10; hams 12 to 12½; western middlings 8½. Lard 10.

At New York supply of breadstuffs light, and prices advanced. Southern Flour 7 94 to 8 12. Corn 74 to 77. Wheat scarce; higher prices asked.

Total receipts of cotton, 2,124,227 bales, against 2,755,975 last year. Decrease 631,748.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 6.—Orrell's Line—Strs Sun, and Fairy, with freight for C E Leete, W McIntyre, E J Hale & Son, Tomlinson, English & Co, W H Lutterloh, Worth & Utley, C N McAdoo, Sullivan & Bell, T G Wharton, Martin & Carter, Gilmer & Glenn, Foust & Bro, J H & J Martine, D & W McLaurin, Dillon & Johnson, King & Hege, J Smith, Thompson & Henes, W & Witley, J H Adams & Rhodes, Earnhardt & Hix, D Barringer, P Shemwell, S Z Rights, E M Holt, A A Holt & Co, J N Smith, J F Jollie & Co, J W Dick, T J Patrick, McArn & Lilly, Rankin, Donnell & Co, R M Orrell, E H Hare, J N Sikes, E Bunable, H Frasier, J B Hare, J & N E McDonald, D H Melvin, W A Melvin, W S Smith, H H Robeson, J & F Garrett, E W Willkings, A Newsom, P P Johnson, E L & J A Pemberton, Council, Cain & Co, P Thurston, A Johnson & Co, W Draughon, W F & E F Moore, C G Wright, H McLean, N King, W C Foster, J & T Waddill, J D Williams.

April 7—Str. Brothers; April 9—Str. Douglass, (Banks's Line,) with goods for G W I Goldston & Co, Troy & Marsh, P R and D C Harden, Wilson and Eatton, G W Williams and Co, J H Haughton, C E Leete, McDonald and Whaley, Jenkins, Roberts and Co, H L Myrover, H M Turner, E A Vogler and Co, Dr W R Holt, W J McConnell, J Hussey, J Ottarburg, E Belo, Mason and Co, W Whitehead, Jones, Watson and Co, J W Carr, J P Covington, Stocton and R, W R Smith, Martin and Co, Cedar Falls Mf Co, Tyson and Kelly, W H Brittain, Holt, Murray and Co, W Taylor, Morris, Richardson and Co, C Banks, W McIntyre, J M McLean, D Murphy, Martin and Parker, P C Saunders, Gray and Saunders, T Barry, W A Martin, Rankin and McLean, E W Ogburn, Martin and Carter, Union Man Co, A P Eckle, Earnhardt, Hix and Nooe, J and F Garrett, Hall and Sackett.

April 8—Str Gov Graham, (C F Line,) with Boat Alamance in tow, and goods for Marshall & Parker, Stoker, Kirk & Co, W H Brittain, Morison, Richardson & Co, D Murphy, E J Hale & Son, T Burns, R G Lindsay, J Newlin & Son, S J Hinsdale, A Curry, P C Saunders, J L Kern, Martin & Carter, Deep River Manf Co, J W Eccles & Co, Horney & Hedgecock, Woodburn & Witty, C W Andrews, Thompson & Haines, Rankin & McLean, J W Harriss, Tyson, Kelly & Co, J & R Gilmer, C N McAdoo, D N Dalton, E C Hall, Aberdeen Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, R B, J Cendall, McCullock Mining Co, Union Manf Co, Foust & Bro, J McIver, J M Worth & Co, Island Ford Co, H L Myrover & Co, E H & C L Banner, Jenel & Albertson, S J Piggott, J D Click & Co, Gilmer & Rankin, Maxwell & Horah, W R Smith, J H Saunders, J J Bruner, A Lomax, J R & S Gilmer, Worth & Russell, W A Martin, R W Glenn, S Johnson, J H Hall, Lucas & Haywood, Rankin, Donnell & Co, Johnson & Kelly, J W Lindsay, Prather & Smith, S Calloway, H W Black, S Long, Moss & Parker, Mason & Armfield, J Smith & Son, J W Shive, G W Johnson, E & B Gaither, Lehman & Butner, S C & L Fox, McLean, Hanner & Co, Schloss & McCormack, J H Foust Worth & Utley, W J Plummer, S Young, W S Gilmer, Sullivan & Bell, Chambers & Chambers, A P Eccles, J S Gibson, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Dillon, Johnson & Co, Holt, Murray & Co, Baker & Owen, Tomlinson, English & Co, A A McKethan, S M Lanier, Headen & Foust, Gilmer & Glenn, J M McLean, W C Porter, E W Ogburn, T G Wharton, W Clark, Gray & Saunders, Earnhardt, Hix & Co, J R & J Sloan.

April 8—Str Fanny Lutterloh: 10—Str Rowan, (Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for G W Lawrence, J H Saunders & Co, W McIntyre, Mrs S J Hart, E F Lilly, J G Cook, C A Brown, E L & J A Pemberton, W F Watts & Co, E A Nooe, Murchison, Reid & Co, A Coats & Co, J W Murphy, Council, Cain & Co, Taylor & Buie, T S Lutterloh, B Rose, Ray & Pearce, C E Leete P C Smith, Graham & Little, M Smith, P Shemwell, R W Kinlaw, J A McColeman, P P Jonnson, J C Blocker, McDonald & Whaley, W C Clemmons, W Draughon, C Stuart, Stedman & Horne, J H & J Martine, D & W McLaurin, T Graham, N King, H & E J Lilly, B F Shaw & Co, B Kayton, T J Johnson, B C Dothitt.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 5—Schrs. W H Howard and Polly Picket from Smithville, H Newell from Rockport, Me., Brig Pavillion from Bermuda. 6—Schrs. Midyett and Arab from Georgetown, S. C., Iowa and Express from Black Mingo, S C. Monterey fm Charleston, Wake, and Chas Smith fm N York, Rosanah Rose fm Bucksport, Me, Patron fm Newbern: Brig Florence fm Boston.

5,000 lbs. prime North Carolina BACON and LARD, for sale by B. ROSE.

April 10, 1854. 86-3t

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50 BBLS. MESS PORK, for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

April 10, 1854. 86tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

UNDER the name and style of PALMER, HOLMES & CO., the undersigned have become Copartners for the distillation of Turpentine in the County of Cumberland.

ROB'T W. PALMER, } Chatham.
Dr. LEWIS L. HOLMES, }
ROB'T C. BELDEN.

March 5, 1854. 86-3t

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LAND in Richmond county, N. C.,—three miles from Buchanan's Mills, and within three miles of a Turpentine Distillery. The Land is well timbered, and well adapted for cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase will call upon Thomas Pate, near the premises.

WILLIAM H. BALEY

April 5, 1854. 86*3tpd

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE Regular Annual Convocation of this Grand Chapter will be holden in Wilmington, on Monday the 5th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters under this jurisdiction are requested to send Delegates and Returns.

By order of the M. E. G. H. P.

HENRY P. RUSSELL, G. Sec'y.

All persons having bills against said Chapter, are requested to forward them to the G. Secretary, previous to the meeting.

April 5, 1854. 86tm

ASTRAY.

THE subscriber has taken up a sorrel horse supposed to be about 8 years old, common size, with several marks of gear. The owner is requested to come and pay for this advertisement and other expenses, and take him away. FRANCIS SPEARS.

March 8. 1t

LOST,

ON the Centre Plank Road, between the second Toll House and Daniel Love's, a small black morocco Port-Monnie, with between $20 and $25 in money,—principally $4 bills, three $1 bills, and one $5 bill on some Bank about Washington City,—with some Silver change. There were two Gold Finger-Rings in it, and my Plank Road Ticket. There were some papers in it, with but one note of value as I recollect,—that is on Thos. Pemberton, for $13, and some old cents, date not recollected. I will give $5 for the Pocket Book and its contents. Any person finding it will please leave it with Mr. Love or at the Observer Office.

W. B. JORDAN.

Pekin, Montgomery Co., April 7. 86*4t

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION.

MITCHELL'S

INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

COWPERTHWAIT, DESILVER & BUTLER,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

253 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing as now ready, the North Carolina Edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.

This Work contains, in one book, quarto form, a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, *America, Europe, Asia, Africa* and *Oceanica*, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, &c., illustrated by more than 40 colored Maps, and numerous wood cut Engravings.

The North Carolina matter of the work was prepared expressly for the use of the Schools of the State, by C. H. WILEY, Esq., State School Superintendent. This part of the work is illustrated by several fine wood Engravings, and by a large and very excellent Map of the State, colored in counties, and exhibiting clearly and faithfully, all the new Counties, Railroad Lines, &c., &c. Full and interesting Statistics of the State are given according to the census of 1850, and no pains have been spared to make the Work valuable, not only as a school-book but for general use in families.

The entire work is unquestionably the most convenient and reliable geographical manual now published.

It may be obtained of the publishers in Philadelphia; of E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville; of H. D. Turner, and W. L. Pomeroy, of Raleigh; E. W. Ogburn, Greensborough; of Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore; of McCarter & Co., and E. H. Lane, Charleston, and of Booksellers generally.

April 7. 86*6

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

MORE ABOUT RHEUMATISM.

Huntsville, N. C., Nov. 28, 1853.

Messrs A. G. Bragg & Co.: Gentlemen—Having been afflicted with the Rheumatic pains for the last four years, and happening to meet with your advertisement in the papers, I came to the determination to give it a trial, as I had tried nearly every popular remedy without effect. I am now happy to say to you, that the Mexican Mustang Liniment has entirely cured me. I applied three fifty cent bottles on my limbs, and am now as free from pain as I ever was in my life. My case was so strange to the people in this section, that friends are perfectly astonished at the effects of the Liniment. You are at liberty to make this public if you desire to do so. With much respect,

SAMUEL A. DAVIS

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.

WANTED!

A SITUATION in the Country by a practical Engineer and Machinist. Address C. G., Box 28, Wilmington Post Office, N. C.

March 28. 85-3t

WANTED!!!

A GOOD BAKER, of STEADY HABITS, can obtain regular employment and good wages. Apply soon.

CHAS. BANKS.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1854. 85tf

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has two BILLIARD TABLES which he is desirous to dispose of. He will sell one or both, with all the fixtures, at a very low price.

JAMES HALES.

April 5, 1854. 85-6t

Card to our Fayetteville Friends.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Wilmington, N. C.

BEG to call the attention of the Gentlemen of Fayetteville to the fact that they are now opening, direct from Paris, a fashionable and varied assortment of Goods for the male portion of the community.

The newest designs of FANCY CASSIMERES, an elegant assortment of SILK, CASHMERE and MARSEILLES VESTINGS; also, plain French Elastic Cassimeres, SILK WARP, beautiful textures, besides Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Adelaide, and Drab Cloths, all varieties.

All the above goods we are ready to make up in the most approved style. Our Cutting Department is superintended by Mons. Antonio Blain, late of Paris, whose unrivalled skill as a Cutter stands without a parallel before the world!

Our new and beautiful supply of FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk stripe Half-Hose, Lisle thread do, and "three thread" British Cotton do, for Men and Boys. The elegant supply of Silk Cravats, fancy and plain, are worth your examination.

Also, 24 dozen Silk, Gauze, Cashmere, and Lisle Thread Under-Shirts. The variety will make a man COOL TO LOOK AT IT.

Those Patent "YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS, prominent among our immense stock, are the most desirable garment worn by the human family. Never known to fail in giving perfect satis

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem; which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, p. m., arrives at Fayetteville next day by 4 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw; which leaves Fayetteville daily (except Saturday) at 6 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the train North or South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, $4. To other points on the road in proportion. M. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf

FRESH TEAS.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS, of best qualities, just received by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 23, 1854. 81tf

Morse's Invigorating Cordial!

24 DOZEN of this celebrated CORDIAL, just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH,

North West corner Market Square.

March 22, 1854. 81-1m

Spring and Summer Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES.

For 1854.

WE are receiving our SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, consisting of a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's

BOOTS, GAITERS, AND SHOES,

Embracing every variety of style and quality. With a further assortment of Servants' Shoes.

—ALSO—

Kip, Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Lasts; Thread; with a large assortment of Shoe Findings, which we will sell low for Cash, or on time to customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON

March 27, 1854. 82-6w

BACON.

50 HHDS. SIDES, for sale by W. H. LUTTERLOH.

March 27, 1854. 82-3w

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 25th, 1854.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Fayetteville Hall, on the second Thursday in April—the 13th day of the month—at 11 o'clock.

82tf] EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

2000 LBS. PURE LEAD.
250 gallons Linseed Oil, (Salem.)
10 bbls. Blake's Paint,
Window Glass, Putty,
Paints, (dry and in oil,)

Just received and for sale low by J. N. SMITH,

North West corner Market Square.

March 22, 1854. 81-1m

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, two BAY HORSES, of medium size and about seven years old. A reward will be given to any person who will take them up and secure them.

JOHN McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1854. 82tf

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S PATENT STRAIGHT NEEDLE PERPENDICULAR ACTION **Sewing Machines,** which have acquired an unequalled reputation for excellence in all parts of the world, for every variety of Sewing, are now offered at the reduced cash price of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The clear profit from the use of these machines is from $500 to $1000 a year, depending on the kind of work done.

We wish to call the attention of manufacturers particularly to our newly invented and entirely original

Machine to Sew with a Single Thread.

This instrument is so admirable in contrivance, and so perfect in its operation and result, that it commands the unqualified approval of all who understand the art of Sewing by machinery. For linen stitching this is the only machine that can make a stitch which will remain distinct and beautiful after washing. For shoe work and every sort of leather Sewing—bag making—Mattresses and all Sewing in which GREAT STRENGTH OF SEAM IS REQUIRED, the work of this machine cannot be equalled. It is more simple in its construction and much more easily managed and operated than any other.

Hereafter we shall be prepared to supply a variety of Sewing machines—each perfect and complete of its kind, at the following cash prices:

1. Needle and shuttle machine of present style on wooden box $100
2 do do do on iron frame $
3 do do do with newly invented feed suction and checked spring $125
4 Single threaded machines for linen and other light Sewing $125
5 do do for Sewing bags, sacks and carpet bags $125
6 do do for shoe work and leather stitching $125.
7 do do with apparatus to bind mattresses &c., $135
8 do do of extra size for quilting coat linings $140.
9 do do of larger size for quilting extra size linings $150.
10 do do adapted to lap seaming coat sleeves &c., $160.
11. Embroidering Machine making an ornamental stitch with two threads $130.
12. Machines of large size for Sewing awnings and ships, sails with fixtures and apparatus complete from $400 to $1500.

Machines will be fitted for any unusual peculiarity of work on reasonable terms. The Machines are securely packed for transportation to any part of the world, and full printed instructions for using and keeping them in order are furnished with each machine.

Machine needles. Silk twist on spools—3 cord linen thread &c., always on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices.

Principal Office, No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES

57 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; 159 Baltimore Street Baltimore; 47 Hanover Street, Boston; 195 Elm Street, Cincinnati

I. M. SINGER & CO.

New York, March 20, 1854. 82-3mpd

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Allen's, Wesson's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Loading Pistols; with a large assortment of [illegible] Shot Guns, Game and Shot [illegible], Percussion Caps of English and [illegible], with a large assortment of gaming fixtures.

Constantly on hand and manufactured to order, rifles warranted to shoot from 100 to 300 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a reasonable charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office

Jan'y 2, 1854. 59tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having, at March Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. R. McRae, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the Estate will please make immediate payment. JAMES A. McRAE, Executor.

March [illegible], 1854. 79tf

CORN.

3,500 BUSHELS Corn for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

78

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,

Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Y

FRESH Spring & Summer Goods.

E. L. & J. A. Pemberton

HAVE just received and opened a large and well selected stock of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Which have been selected with unusual care, and designed more particularly for the Retail Trade. In our stock may be found all the late styles and designs for Ladies' Dress Goods: Fancy plaid and brocaded Silks; plain Canary col'd do; black Gro-de-Rhine and figured do; rich PLAID Berages and Tissues, (Plaid being the rage this season;) fig'd and plaid Grenadines; large lot superior plain Berages and Tissues, embracing all the desirable colors—pinks, blues, greens, blacks, whites, tans, canarys, &c.; printed Emb'd and Swiss Jaconets; India and Foulard Silks; plain, fig'd and plaid Challys; Organdie Lawns; Printed Muslins; French, English and American Ginghams and Prints, &c. &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—Superior black and fancy col'd Cloths; black French Doe-Skins; fancy col'd Cassimeres, including some splendid patterns; Italian and French Summer Cloths; Drab D'Etes; fancy col'd Linen Drillings; plain striped and fig'd do; Silk, Satin, and Quilted Marseilles Vestings, &c.

Emb'd Curtain Muslins; rich Curtain Damask; Table Damask and Cloths; Table Napkins and Towelings; Birds-eye and Scotch Diapers; 10-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings; Linen and Cotton Pillow Casings; Huckabacks; Swiss Jaconet and Plaid Muslins; Bishop and Long Lawns; stripe Swiss and Tape Muslins; brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Curtain Fringes; Grass Cloths for skirting; worsted Damask and Marseilles do; Satin Jeans; Corset do; PLAIN and EMB'D WHITE and COL'D CRAPE SHAWLS; LACE MANTLES and TALMAS; PLAIN and FIG'D SILK DITTO; plain Linen, emb'd and hem-stitched Handkerchiefs; Kid Gloves; twisted Silk Mitts; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Lisle Thread and Silk Undershirts; Chemizetts; Under-Sleeves; French Worked Collars; Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Thread, Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Linen and Bobin do; black and col'd Silk Veils; green and brown Berage Veilings; white and col'd Silk Illusions; plain and fig'd Bobinets; black Silk Nettings for Mantles; 6-4 white Berages and Tissues for do; Silk Ruches; Bonnet Linings and Tabs; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths; Straw Trimmings; Crape Lieces; Florence Silks and Marcelains; Paper Hangings, Fire Screens, Wall Papering, &c. &c.

A large lot of Moleskin and white and drab Beaver HATS; Panama, Leghorn, Alboni, Canadian, Straw and other styles SUMMER HATS; Boys' and Youths' do, in great variety; large assortment fashionable Straw Bonnets; Misses' Bonnets and Flats; fine Calf pump-sole and other styles Boots; Congress Gaiters and Calf Shoes; Ladies' Congress Gaiters, assorted colors; white, bronze and Kid Slippers, &c. &c.

A handsome lot Ready made Clothing, of a very superior quality; also Boys' and Youths', of every description; Shirts, Collars, Under-Shirts, Cravats and Stocks; Umbrellas and Parasols; Travelling Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises, &c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as any other house in the place, either at Wholesale or Retail. The trading public would do well to give us a look before purchasing.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON,

Hay Street.

March 25, 1854. 82tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Samuel J. Hinsdale

IS now receiving large additions to his Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which he offers for sale at as low prices as they can be obtained in the State. S. J. HINSDALE,

Market Square.

March 25, 1854. 81tf

SHOOKS WANTED.

THE Subscribers want to purchase any quantity of the above named article; those having the same for sale will do well to call on us at the Store No. 7, Green Street, North of the Market, after the first of January. R. W. HENRY,

J. HENRY.

Dec. 14, 1853. 53-tf

1854. SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving, and expect to have their entire Stock in Store by 13th inst., of

Seasonable Goods,

Embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of

Ready-made Clothing, and Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

All of which they offer to the Trade at LOW PRICES and upon ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give the above Stock an examination before making their selections. HALL & SACKETT.

March 8, 1854. 77tf

Spring Importations FOR 1854.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and Ready Made Clothing,

HAY STREET.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

INVITE the attention of their customers, and the trade generally, to a very superior Stock of

Spring & Summer Goods,

which they will sell at prices as low as to be found in any market South of Mason and Dixon's Line, to purchasers who pay promptly or buy for cash.

Merchants will find in this market good stocks, in almost every branch of trade, and at prices which cannot fail to please.

March 7, 1854. 77tf

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will annexed upon the Estate of Robert Strange, dec'd, having issued to the undersigned, all persons holding claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them to either of the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.

GEORGE McNEILL, Fayetteville,
ROBERT S. FRENCH, Lumberton.
Adm'rs with the Will annexed.

Administrators' Sale.

ON Friday the 14th April next, at the late residence of Robert Strange, dec'd, near Fayetteville, we will offer for sale, on a credit of six months, 25 Slaves, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, 1 new Family Carriage, 1 old one, 1 pair of well broke Horses, Mules, Wagons, stock of Cattle and Hogs, Law and Miscellaneous Library, &c. &c.

GEORGE McNEILL, } Adm'rs, &c.
ROBERT S. FRENCH, }

March 11, 1854. 79tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels. D. McLAURIN.

WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

STEAMER FAIRY.

THIS new and comfortable PASSENGER BOAT has commenced her regular trips between this place and Wilmington. She will leave here every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 15 minutes after sunrise and arrive in Wilmington at 7 to 8 P. M. Will leave Wilmington every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville next morning early, with passengers and freight.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.

March 11, 1854. 78-tf

90 HHDS. NEW CROP MOLASSES.
20 barrels Pork.
10 do do No. 3 Mackerel.
6 dozen S. W. Collins' Turpentine Axes.
5,000 lbs. old N. C. Bacon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Feb'y 27, 1854 74tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

H. HARBAUGH.

Architect and Builder, Fayetteville, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Bridges, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same. He will also superintend all kinds of work.

Orders will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.

Dec. 14, 1853. 53-6m

SEED OATS.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb'y 14, 1854. 71tf

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to fifteen; Dress Caps; Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes, Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Children's Wrist Gloves, and long and short Mitts; a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest style; Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Whalebone Busks.

Dresses, Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Oct. 5, 1853. 33tf

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

Let the Afflicted read and ponder!

☞ More than 500 persons in the city of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by

Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines. Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Complaint, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints are speedily put to flight by this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compete with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars. Beware of counterfeits. None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.

Principal Depots at M. Ward, Close & Co., No. 82 Maiden Lane, New York; T. W. Dyott & Sons, and Jenkins & Hartshorne, Philadelphia; Bennett & Beers, No. 125 Main Street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

Feb'y 15, 1853. 71-6m

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills.

They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills,* and *Dr. Hull's Celebrated Pills,* which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [16-Y]

FALL SUPPLIES.

I HAVE now in Store a full assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and other Goods suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, and which I offer for Cash, or in exchange for Produce of almost any kind.

I have always on hand—Flour, Meal, Corn, Rice, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Salt, white Clarified and Brown Sugars, Rio and Java Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Vinegar, Fish, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Starch, Spices, Candies, Pepper, Buckets, Brooms, wrought and cut Nails, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, and a good assortment of Dye Stuffs, with many other things in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Negro Blankets and Kerseys, and a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing. ☞ Call and buy cheap.

W. H. CARVER.

October 25, 1853. 39-6m

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the style and title of JESSUP & CO., for the distillation of Turpentine, and the Grocery business in Campbellton. Our Still will be on Water Street, a few yards north of Clarendon Bridge. We shall keep a general assortment of Groceries in the brick store on Main Street.

J. McD. JESSUP.
C. P. JONES.
WM. G. BARBEE.

Feb. 13, 1854. 70-3m

P. S. This Copartnership does not affect the firm of Jones & Barbee, which is still continued.

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept 9. 27tf

Valuable Information to the Public.

GENTLEMEN wishing to supply themselves for the approaching Spring and Summer, with fine and fashionable Garments, will find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern Cities with a fine large cheap and well selected assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Shirts, Collars, Cravats and other Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes; Travelling Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags; Walking Canes; Looking Glasses; Umbrellas; India Rubber Overcoats, Leggings and Sandals; Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of Boys' and Youths' Coats, Pants and Vests.

HATS AND CAPS.

GEORGE BRANDT,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.,
between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

March 1, 1854. 75-t1M

LEAD, ZINC, *IRON PAINT*, OIL AND COLORS,

MANUFACTURED BY

FRANCIS S. LEWIS & CO.,

Represented by LEWIS, JAMES & CO.,

135 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

Orders thankfully received—punctually attended to, guaranteed to give satisfaction, and offered for sale on the most liberal Terms.

For samples and particulars, please address as above.

67-3mpd

Office of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

STOCK FOR SALE.

THE stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May next, at the Court House in Pittsboro'—said subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company.

By order of the Board, all creditors of the Company, who may be purchasers of Stock will be allowed to discount the amount of their claims in payment of their purchase.

SUBCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.	SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.
J. H. Rothwell	1	Brooks Harris	10
A. B. Rothwell	1	J. J. Palmer	7
W. O. Jeffreys	1	A. B. McFadyen	1
P. Geard	1	E. H. Straughan	1
Andrew Vestal	1	Harris Tysor	10
C. C. Tally	1	R. Maxwell	2
O. Andrews	1	Samuel Berry	1
James Hutton	2	John Gafford	1
A. N. Betts	1	B. W. Berry	1
William Watson	5	B. W. Thomas	1
William Smith	1	Jordan Watson	1
James McGary	1	Elisha J. Pipkin	1
E. B. Drake	1	Josh Cheek	2½
W. F. Collins	5	R. N. Buie	2
O. W. Lindley	1	Henry J. Thomas	1
Nicholas Marks	1	John Glass	1
Thomas B. Long	2	Wm. C. Campbell	2
B. J. Hackney	2	Thomas Munroe	1
L. B. Petty	1	James Brown	1
James D Pollen	10	D M Sinclair	3
G W Hight	1	H C Belden	1
James Brown	1	Archi'd McDougald	1
John W Lane	1	D Cashwell	1
George Wilcox	7	Christ'r H Munroe	3
John W Hooker	5	A D McLean	5
G M Brazier	5	Henry Nutt	10
M C Gardner	5	W C Howard	2
John A McDonald	2	G W Davis	1
J M Walker	1	J Northrop	4
W H Hughes	1	George R French	1
Charles Bright	5	Spence McClenahan	10
Miles Costin	2	John Harman	2
Owen Holmes	2	John Emmerson	3
D J Gilbert	1	C N Dibble	2
George W Newby	2	Jonathan Lamb	1
Wm Hays	2	E N McKeithen	1
Allen McLean	1	G & C Bradley	1
John A Williams	5		

By order of the Board.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer.

Pittsborough, March 22, 1854. 83-ts

RAYNER & GILMORE,

Commission Merchants,

No. 154 WATER STREET,

NEW YORK.

WARREN G. RAYNER.] [JAMES R. GILMORE.

References:

Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., New York.
" Lord, Warren & Co., "
" E. Kidder, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
" J. H. Flanner, " "
" Amos Wade, Esq., Newbern, "
" D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville.

☞ Customary advances made on Naval Stores, &c.

Nov. 25, 1853. 48Ypd

J. N. SMITH.

Chemist and Druggist,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Liquors, &c. &c.,

IS now receiving his Spring supply of Fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., to which he invites the attention of Country Physicians, Merchants, and others who may wish to purchase in his line, as they may depend on procuring Fresh and Genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price. J. N. SMITH,

North-west Cor. Market Square.

Feb'y 22, 1854. 73tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France: They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. **R. M. ORRELL,**

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1854. 64y-pd

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

H. ERAMBERT,

Confectionery and Variety Store,

Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting, &c.

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

58-6m] **WILMINGTON, N. C.**

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

March 1, 1853. **Fayetteville, N. C.** 73tf

J. E. LAWRENCE,

SIGN PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

September, 1853. 30-6m

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street, NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

WILLIAM H. MARSH,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT FOR THE BROTHERS STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Usual Advances made on Consignments.

Feb. 2, 1854. 67-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

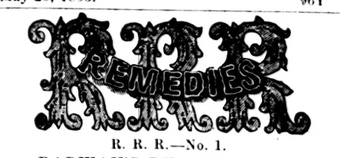
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earp, " "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county.
Bridges & Durham, " "
D. Hocatt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. " "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853. 96Y



R. R. R.—No. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

For all Acute Complaints.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally, or taken into the system, it will stop the most excruciating pain.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was a cripple for nine years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him from Pain in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without the aid of a stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in one week Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above, have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND DIARRHŒA.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from all pain in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate cases in a few hours.

NEURALGIA.

The moment R. R Relief is applied it allays the most painful paroxysms.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing in fifteen minutes.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R Relief will stop the Chills and break the Fever.

Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments ENTIRELY STOP THE PAIN.

It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, removes bruises, allays the most violent irritations. For all pains use R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

Agents.—J. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

S. S. AREY

HAS on hand a beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the stand former occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner Market Square and Gillespie street.

Oct. 1, 1853. 51-tf

Rags! Rags! Rags!

1000 TONS OF RAGS WANTED, in any or small quantities, for which the highest market price will be paid by

F. A. SERVER & CO.,

16 Commerce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 13, 1854. 82*-6tpd

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for strapping, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of [illegible] stretching and ripping, under common way of using them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than if made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES.

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-tf

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1854, I hired a boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq., for the time in February following he left Mr. Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is a black complexion, is between 17 and 18 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt will tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.

J